

The American Genealogist

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THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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A COMEDY OF ERRORS - CLARIFIED
SAWYER-WHITCOMB-RICHARDSON

By Frederick Lewis Weis, Th.D., of Dublin, N.H.

The excellent article on the Thomas Sawyer Family of Lancaster, Massachusetts [The American Genealogist, 31: 74-78] is an invaluable contribution to the known data concerning the children of this immigrant ancestor. However, no sound, complete genealogy of the succeeding generations exists in print.

Perhaps the two most important members of the Whitcomb family in colonial times were the brothers General John Whitcomb of Bolton and Colonel Asa Whitcomb of Sterling. [See H. S. Nourse, "A Forgotten Patriot," in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 1890, for Gen. John Whitcomb, reprinted 1891, pp. 15; and F. L. Weis, "Asa Whitcomb, A Sterling Patriot," in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 67:111-127.] But Miss Charlotte Whitcomb, in her Whitcomb Family in America, 1904, confused some of the children of these two "Forgotten Patriots." This is not surprising, perhaps, for each of the brothers married descendants of Thomas Sawyer, and to complicate matters further each of the brothers had children named Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, John and Asa. General John m. (1) 1735, Mary Carter, and (2) ca. 1744-5, Becke Whitcomb, while Colonel Asa m. (1) 1744, Eunice Sawyer, and (2) 1762, Betty Sawyer, -these four wives all being cousins and descendants of Thomas Sawyer as noted above. Again, Col. Asa left no will, and Gen. John, while naming his daughters, did not name their husbands. Miss Whitcomb married off Abigail, daughter of John, to Desire French of Templeton. Actually, Abigail, daughter of Col. Asa Whitcomb, m. (1) 1769, Desire French of Templeton, who died in 1772, and she m. (2) at Lancaster, 4 Dec. 1777, as the second of his four wives, Captain Benjamin Richardson, Esq., of Sterling.

Moreover, William Frederic Whitcomb [Whitcomb-Pierce Memorial, 1888, p. 7), did not help matters by marrying Abigail, daughter of Col. Asa, to Col. Ephraim Richardson. It is true that there was a Captain (later Major) Ephraim Richardson of Sterling, who served under Col. Asa Whitcomb in the Revolutionary War, but who had mar-

ried, in 1766, Sarah Mellen [see Richardson Memorial (1876), p. 539, number 5416]. He died 14 Dec. 1775.

The Richardson Memorial, pp. 550-1, adds its bit of confusion by calling Abigail (Whitcomb) (French) Richardson, "Mrs. Abigail Holman, a widow; her maiden name has not been preserved"! (In 1942, the present writer compiled a ms. genealogy of 582 descendants of Col. Asa Whitcomb, and straightened out some of these matters, but at that time did not know of the existence of the document which will be quoted below. A copy of this ms. genealogy may be seen at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester.)

Referring to the article in the American Genealogist [30:77], the foregoing faults may be corrected by the data following:

1. Capt. Ephraim³ Sawyer (son of Nathaniel², b. 24 Nov. 1670, and Mary), b. Lancaster ca. 1694, d. Lancaster (now Sterling), 8 May 1759; m. (1) Lancaster, 4 Mar. 1719/20, Eunice Houghton, b. Lancaster, 1 Mar. 1696, d. Lancaster (Sterling), 24 June 1748 (GS), dau. of Jonas and Mary (Burbeen) Houghton.

2. Eunice⁴ Sawyer, bapt. Lancaster, 28 Feb. 1724/5, d. Lancaster (Sterling), 7 Sept. 1760 (GS); m. as his first wife, Lancaster, 26 Dec. 1744, Col. Asa Whitcomb, Esq., b. Lancaster (Bolton), 1719, bapt. 1st Church, Lancaster, 16 Aug. 1719, d. Princeton, 16 Mar. 1804 ae. 84 years, son of John and Rebecca (Wilder) Whitcomb. [Nourse, Births, Marriages & Deaths in Lancaster, p. 30; her name is unfortunately omitted in the otherwise excellent account of "John Houghton of Lancaster" by Annie Lane Burr and Thomas Hovey Gage, in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register [79:399; bottom of p. 9 in reprint of the article].

3. Abigail⁵ Whitcomb, b. Lancaster, 19 June 1749, bapt. Sterling, 25 June 1749, d. Sterling, 29 May 1790 ae. 43 (GS); m. (1) (int.) 2 Feb. 1769, Desire French, d. Templeton, 11 Sept. 1772 ae. 25 years; m. (2) Lancaster, 4 Dec. 1777, Captain Benjamin Richardson, Esq., b. Leicester, 22 Feb. 1731/2, d. Sterling, 8 June 1821 ae. 89 years, son of Benjamin and Patience (Earle) Richardson. The second parish in Lancaster became Sterling in 1781, Benjamin Richardson being then the chairman of the board of selectmen was asked to name the town which he did in honor of Lord Sterling, whose tent the worthy captain had shared in one of his campaigns. [Nourse, pp. 75, 42, 128, 126; Templeton V.R., p. 185.]

4. William⁶ Richardson, b. Sterling, 19 Apr. 1783, bapt. Sterling, 1783, d. Sterling, 20 July 1828 ae. 42 years (GS); m. Sterling, 18 Feb. 1807, Prudence Burpee, b. Sterling, 30 Mar. 1785, d. Sterling, 7 Feb. 1879 ae. 93 years 10 months, dau. of Corporal Moses and Eliza-

beth (Kendall) Burpee; she m. (2) 17 Nov. 1830, Capt. Stephen Holman (A.B., Williams College, 1830).

Brothers and sisters of William Richardson, from data supplied by the records of the First Church in Sterling, thereby correcting and amending the Richardson Memorial, p. 551: Sirena, b. 7 Sept. 1778; m. (1) Abraham Bigelow of Westminster; m. (2) 1810, John Moore of Princeton. Eunice, b. 1780, d. 6 Oct. 1780. Silas, b. 15 Sept. 1781; m. Hubbardston, 12 Jan. 1812, Lucy Parker. William, b. 1783, as above. Gardner, bapt. 11 Sept. 1785, d. young. Gardner, b. 9 July 1786; m. 1810, Betsey Heywood. Eunice, b. 12 Jan. 1788; m. Whitney Whitaker of Newfane, Vt. Phebe, b. 20 May 1789; m. Isaac Rindge, of Templeton and Greenwich.

The document which follows corrects the omission of the name of Eunice as a daughter of Capt. Ephraim³ and Eunice (Houghton) Sawyer in the Register account supra, and names the heirs of her parents; and proves the marriage of Abigail Whitcomb, daughter of Eunice Sawyer and Col. Asa Whitcomb, to Capt. Benjamin Richardson, naming their children as well.

Partition for Sale, - Eunice Whitcomb Estate, Sterling, Mass., 1795. [From the Isaac Goodwin papers in the Manuscript Room of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester.]

Benjamin Richardson of Sterling in said county, guardian to Silas, William, Gardner, Eunice & Phebe, minors, & Jonas Beman of Princeton in sd County, guardian to Lucinda Hosmer, being heirs to the estate of Eunice Whitcomb late of sd Sterling, decd., by their petition to this Court shewd that by the Settlement of the estate of Ephraim Sawyer late of Lancaster now Sterling, decd., in the year AD 1759. fourteen acres of land lying in Sterling adjoining to the farm of James Kendall was set off to sd Eunice Whitcomb, wife of Asa Whitcomb, being a daughter of sd Ephraim, -that sd. Eunice is dead & left four children: Mr. Ephraim Whitcomb, Abigail Richardson, Eunice Hosmer & Rebecca Beman, -that Abigail & Eunice are dead & have left the minors above mentioned with others who have arrived at full age. That sd land has been improved by sd Asa Whitcomb the husband of the sd Eunice until the present year, -that said Asa has by his Deed acquitted all his right, title and interest in & to said land unto the heirs of his said wife. That sd fourteen acres is but of little profit under its present Situation, -the fences very much decayed & not sufficient to protect the Same any longer, & therefore prayed licence of the Court to make Sale of the said estate (the other heirs having consented) agreeable to the rules & direction of Law in such cases provided.....Hereupon it is Ordered that the said Ben-

jamin Richardson & Jonas Beman, guardians as aforesaid, be & hereby are authorized & empowered to Sell & convey the Same for the most it will fetch, -they the sd Benjamin & Jonas giving bond & taking the oath by law required & all other respects observing the rules & directions of law in such cases made & provided, to post up notifications thirty days before Sale as the law directs.

[Back of the sheet]

Benjamin Richardson et al Petition & Orders 1795 Copy
[Notes on the back]

Sirena Moor

Benjamin Richardson died June 8 1821

Abigail Richardson died May 29 1790

Katharine Richardson aged 20 years died

Isaac Rindge of Greenwich, Yeoman, and Phebe his wife.

Widow Sarah Sawyer Died Feby. 1794 aged 88

Danl. Robbins May 26, 1812, aged 80

Jacob Robbins May 21, 1812, aged 60.

Eunice Whitcomb May 1 1760, aged 37.

Ephm Whitcomb is living

Eunice Hosmer is dead & left children

Besides the document quoted in full above, two other papers connected with this matter are found at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester among the papers of the lawyer, Isaac Goodwin. One is a letter of guardianship to Benjamin Richardson of Sterling, dated April 21, 1795, as "guardian to Silas, William, Gardner, Eunice and Phebe Richardson, minors, children of Abigail Richardson, deceased." The other is the Deed of Benjamin Richardson and Jonas Beaman to Nathaniel Wright, for £50, of the land described above, dated Aug. 31, 1795.

Before the Revolution, Col. Asa Whitcomb possessed more than 1,000 acres of land in Lancaster, Sterling, Leominster, Princeton, Westminster and Templeton, but due to his long service in the Continental Army, he had to sell all his lands and died a poor man.

PEDIGREES, POLYGRAPHS AND PREVARICATORS

By Noel C. Stevenson, F.A.S.G., of Sacramento, Calif.,
Member, State Bar of California

During my term as District Attorney of Sutter County, there were few prosecutions where the defendant did not vociferously voice his innocence. On all such occasions my office had a stock reply to the request of the defendant or his counsel for a dismissal of the crimi-

nal complaint:

"If the defendant will submit to a lie detector test and if the test conclusively discloses that he is innocent, the complaint will be dismissed and the defendant discharged forthwith."

Much to my disappointment, my office never had a case where the defendant would accept this challenge. I say it was a disappointment because I was extremely anxious to get someone to take the test for several practical reasons. I simply wanted to see how the machine worked in actual practice, and how the truth could be obtained in criminal and civil matters. Reading about it or observing a demonstration wasn't like the real thing.

After waiting several years for someone to volunteer and getting no takers, I finally decided to take the test myself. Before describing my experience in trying to "beat" the machine, I will describe the machine and the method of testing a subject.

There are several lie detector machines manufactured commercially, such as polygraph and deceptograph. The machines operate in such a manner as to report the emotional changes of a subject. The reaction of the emotions is measured by recording on graph paper changes in blood pressure, pulse, respiration and galvanic skin reflex. In order to measure or record emotional reactions, sensitive connections from the machine are attached to the arm for the blood-pressure-pulse response, the chest for respiration changes, and the underside of the finger for galvanic skin reflex.

For obvious reasons, only voluntary tests are made. Before taking the test, the operation of the machine and testing technique is explained to the subject. The purpose of the explanation is to put the subject at ease and particularly to let him realize that he has nothing to fear from the machine as long as he tells the truth. The success or failure of a test is based on the skill of the interrogator. The machine will record the reactions of the subject on graph paper. It is the function of the interrogator to bring out the emotional reactions of the subject in such bold relief that it may be conclusively ascertained whether or not the subject is telling the truth.

The questions propounded to the subject are a combination of irrelevant and relevant matters. First of all, questions are asked which will put the subject at ease. For example, name, address, occupation and place of birth. The response to such innocuous questions will be recorded on the graph in even lines, whereas the reaction to questions that are relevant will generally result in a violent reaction on the graph, -if the subject is not telling the truth. Of course it is

stipulated that a congenital liar could probably defeat the interrogator and the machine. However, assuming the subject taking the test is an average individual, it is expected that the test will turn out conclusively. That is, it will be conclusively demonstrated that the subject was telling the truth or that he was lying. If the test should be inconclusive, another test may produce accurate results.

When I took the test it was decided that the interrogator would try and ascertain some genealogical facts. My age was to be the unknown fact, which the interrogator estimated was between 40 and 55. After the preliminaries described above and taking a seat facing away from the operator and the machine, with the attachments fastened to my arm, chest and finger, the test got under way.

The questions propounded by the operator were asked in an even tone of voice and could only be answered yes or no. The usual preliminary questions were first asked in order to ascertain what a normal response to a normal question would be. The answers to all questions were registered on the chart for examination during and after the test. Then followed the relevant questions. I will explain here that I was born in 1907 and when asked if born in that year, for purposes of the test I was to answer no.

Q. Were you born in 1902?	A. No.
Q. Were you born in 1903?	A. No.
Q. Were you born in 1904?	A. No.
Q. Were you born in 1905?	A. No.
Q. Were you born in 1906?	A. No.
Q. Were you born in 1907?	A. No.
Q. Were you born in 1908?	A. No.

The operator continued to ask the same question up to 1912 and of course I answered "no" to each question. This phase of the test was followed by another series of irrelevant questions, ostensibly to calm me down after the harrowing experience of lying about my age. Then followed the next series of relevant questions:

Q. Are you forty years of age?	A. No.
Q. Are you forty-one?	A. No.
Q. Are you forty-two?	A. No.
Q. Are you forty-three?	A. No.
Q. Are you forty-four?	A. No.
Q. Are you forty-five?	A. No.
Q. Are you forty-six?	A. No.

Then the operator continued to age fifty-five and I answered "no" to each question even when I should have said "yes" at forty-six. Then followed another series of irrelevant questions.

After the interrogation was completed, the operator examined the chart a few moments and announced that it

was an open and shut case of prevarication. "The test clearly shows that you were born in 1907, which makes you forty-six years of age," he said. He then showed me the chart. The irrelevant answers ran along in an even line, but where I lied about my date of birth and age the inked line almost jumped off the page, the reaction was so violent. This surprised me, as all along I thought I was giving calm and detached answers. But I remembered that I was under tension each time until after I had given the false answer.

There is no doubt but that the "lie detector" method of obtaining facts would be of great value in genealogy. Particularly is this true in heirship cases of the magnitude of the Garrett Estate. This case, involving over \$17,000,000, commenced with the death of Henrietta E. Garrett in 1930 and was finally disposed of by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1953. Twenty-three years of litigation is quite a record in this atomic age. However, there was a reason for the 23 years of strife, the principal one being 26,000 "relatives" who filed claims to the lush estate of the dear departed Henrietta.

This plethora of claimants resulted in a record, the statistics of which are staggering to behold. The record, consisting of testimony and exhibits, totaled 390 volumes covering over 115,000 pages! Some of the facts supporting alleged pedigrees proffered by hopeful proponents are, to put it as kindly as possible, tragically humorous. One claimant was convicted in 1939 for presenting a false pedigree and was sentenced to prison. In 1953 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the lower Court's decision in awarding the estate to three first cousins as the legal heirs of Henrietta Garrett [In Re Garrett's Estate, 94 A (2d)357 (1953)].

Now it is contended that the Garrett estate or any case, however insignificant, could be more quickly and efficiently disposed of by employing the lie detector method of getting the facts. If one half of the claimants in the Garrett case had been offered the "opportunity" to submit to a test by the machine, the case might have been disposed of in record time of eleven and one-half years. It is surprising how many people when faced with the statement that the lie detector shows they aren't telling the truth, drop their contentions like a hot potato.

Although the lie detector has been used in criminal interrogation almost exclusively, it is being accepted in civil matters also. The Courts have been slow in accepting the testimony of an expert witness in offering opinion evidence of the results of lie detector tests. However, there is a trend toward acceptance under some circumstances. This is indicated in a re-

cent case where the plaintiffs and defendants stipulated that the testimony of the expert witness who was a skilled technician be admitted in evidence. The technician testified at length explaining the lie detector test administered to the witnesses in the case and offered his opinion based on the test that a certain witness was lying and the others were telling the truth. The Court in rendering judgment apparently based his findings principally on the results of the lie detector test. [Mendez v. Axenty, Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, No. 607570 (1954)]

In court and out of court we definitely feel that the lie detector method of arriving at the facts in genealogical matters is the quickest, safest and most efficient method of solving problems in certain types of cases. There is one major drawback. What of solutions to genealogical problems circa 1600 and thereabouts? My answer to that is: until provision is made for time-machining you and the lie detector back to a meeting with the ancestor in question, you will have to struggle along without the benefit of science.

BENNETT INSCRIPTIONS, NEW YORK STATE

Communicated by Harlow D. Curtis, of Manlius, N.Y.

- Old Cemetery (abandoned), West Eaton, Madison Co., N.Y.:
 David Bennett d. Nov. 11, 1852 ae. 78
 wife Amy d. Mar. 30, 1852 ae. 78
- Nelson Cemetery, Madison Co., N.Y.:
 Reynaldo Bennett d. Feb. 18, 1847 ae. 71
 wife Pruday d. Nov. 11, 1846 ae. 66
- Old Kirkland Cemetery, Oneida Co., N.Y.:
 Jared Bennett d. July 23, 1840 ae. 73
 wife Amarilla d. Apr. 22, 1833 ae. 62
 Josiah son of Jonah & Mary Bennett d. Nov. 26, 1842
 ae. 16-4-20
 Solomon R. son of Reuben & Mary M. Bennett d. May
 22, 1836 ae. 8 mos.
- Old Westmoreland Cemetery, Oneida Co., N.Y.:
 Wealthy Waters wife of Elisha Bennett d. Oct. 16,
 1839 ae. 36
- Norwich Cemetery, Chenango Co., N.Y.:
 Widow Hannah Bennett d. Aug. 25, 1828 ae. 63
 (next stone) Samuel Hull d. Dec. 13, 1830 ae. 88
- Rockwell Cemetery near Emmonsburg, Herkimer Co., N.Y.:
 Samuel Bennett d. July 2, 1832 ae. 73
 wife Abigail d. [blank]
 son Wyllys d. [blank]

A ROYAL DESCENT FROM KING EDWARD III OF ENGLAND
TO THOMAS¹ COYTMORE OF CHARLESTOWN, MASS.,
ELIZABETH WIFE OF WILLIAM¹ TYNG OF BOSTON,
SARAH WIFE OF RALPH¹ EDDOWES OF PHILADELPHIA CO., PA.,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, AND OTHERS

By John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G., of Washington, D.C.

1. Edward III, King of England, son of King Edward II of England and Princess Isabelle of France, was b. at Windsor Castle 13 Nov. 1312, proclaimed king 24 Jan. 1326/7, crowned at Westminster Abbey 29 Jan. 1326/7, founded the Order of the Garter, d. at Sheen, co. Surrey, 21 June 1377, bur. in Westminster Abbey. He m. by proxy at Valenciennes, Wednesday, 28 Oct. 1327, 1 hour before lunch, and in person at York, 24 Jan. 1327/8, Philippa [Philippe], daughter of William, [Guillaume I as] Count of Hainault, [Willem III as] Count of Holland and Zeeland, by his wife Jeanne de Valois. Queen Philippa was b., probably at Valenciennes, ca. 1314, was crowned at Westminster Abbey 4 Mar. 1329/30, saved the lives of the six burgesses of Calais 5 Aug. 1347, d. at Windsor Castle 15 Aug. 1369, and was also bur. in Westminster Abbey. King Edward III and Queen Philippa had twelve children. [Dictionary of National Biography, hereafter called D.N.B., articles on Edward III and Philippa, and authorities there cited; date of proxy marriage at Valenciennes, 28 Oct. 1327, is from Henry S. Lucas, "A Document relating to the Marriage of Philippa of Hainault in 1327," Études de histoire dédiées à la mémoire de Henri Pirenne par ses anciens élèves, Bruxelles, 1937, p. 200. Incidentally, it should be noticed that the following dates concerning Edward III given in the "Royal Lineage" in Burke's Peerage, 1953 edition, are wrong: Proclamation as King ("25 Jan. 1327"), coronation ("1 Feb. 1328") and marriage ("24 Jan. 1329").]

2. John "of Gaunt", 4th son and 6th child of King Edward III and Queen Philippa, b. in the Abbey of St. Bavon at Ghent, Flanders, spring of 1340, created Earl of Richmond 20 Sept. 1342, elected K.G. ca. Apr. 1361, created Duke of Lancaster 13 Nov. 1362, assumed titles of King of Castile and Leon, Sept. 1371, created Duke of Aquitaine and Guienne, 2 Mar. 1389/90, d. at Leicester Castle 3 or 4 Feb. 1398/9, bur. in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He m. thirdly, at Lincoln Cathedral, 13 Jan. 1395/6, Katherine (Roet) Swynford, widow of Sir Hugh Swynford of Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln (d. at Bordeaux ca. Sept. 1371), daughter of Sir Paon Roet, Guienne King-of-Arms, and sister of Philippa Roet, wife of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer. Katherine was b., probably in Hainault, ca. 1350, d. in Lincolnshire 10 May 1403,

and was bur. in Lincoln Cathedral. By the Duke of Lancaster, she had four children: John Beaufort, b. ca. 1372, later Earl of Somerset; Henry Beaufort, b. ca. 1375, see below; Thomas Beaufort, b. ca. 1377, later Duke of Exeter, and Joan Beaufort, b. ca. 1379, who m. first Sir Robert Ferrers, and secondly Sir Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland. [D.N.B., article John of Gaunt; G.E.C., Complete Peerage, new ed., vii:410-416; Sydney Armitage-Smith, John of Gaunt, London, 1904, the standard biography, which, however, omits many genealogical details, such as the date of John and Katherine's marriage; Anya Seton, Katherine, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1954, a splendid historical novel about Katherine (Roet) Swynford, Duchess of Lancaster. John's will, dated 3 Feb. 1397/8, is in Nichols, Royal Wills, p. 145, and in N. Harris Nicholas, Testamenta Vetusta, i:142-5.]

3. Henry Beaufort, b. ca. 1375, second illegitimate child of John, Duke of Lancaster, and Katherine (Roet) Swynford, was legitimated with his brothers and sister by Pope Boniface IX, 1 Sept. 1396, and legitimated in England by the King with the assent of Parliament, 9 Feb. 1396/7. He was ordained priest; made Dean of Wells and Chancellor of Oxford University, 1397; consecrated Bishop of Lincoln 14 July 1398; Lord Chancellor of England, Feb. 1402/3 to Feb. 1404/5; Bishop of Winchester Feb. 1404/5; Lord Chancellor again, March 1413 to July 1417; attended the Council of Constance, 1417; nominated (but not proclaimed) Cardinal by Pope Martin V, 28 Dec. 1417; named one of the guardians of the infant King Henry VI, 31 Aug. 1422, and member of the Regency Council of England during the minority of Henry VI, 9 Nov. 1422; again Lord Chancellor, July 1424 to March 1426; finally proclaimed Cardinal-Priest of the titular church of San Eusebio, 24 May 1426; received his red hat at Calais, 25 Mar. 1427, and became Papal legate a latere in England, also legate in Germany, Hungary and Bohemia; present as Papal legate at the battle of Mies against the Hussites, 1427; returned to England, 1428; sent on embassy to Scotland, 1429; went to Bohemia again, June 1429; legatine authority stopped by Parliament, Feb. 1430/1; participated (shamefully) in the trial of St. Jeanne d'Arc at Rouen, 24 May 1431; crowned his half-great-nephew Henry VI as King of France at Notre-Dame de Paris, 17 Dec. 1431; returned to England, 1432; attended Council of Basel, 1433, and the Congress of Arras, 1435; was at all important diplomatic meetings in England and France, 1435-1447; d. at Winchester 11 Apr. 1447; bur. in the Cathedral there.

In his youth, Henry Beaufort had an affair with Lady Alice FitzAlan, probably b. ca. 1373-75, daughter of Sir Richard FitzAlan, 11th (or 4th) Earl of Arundel,

K.G., by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth de Bohun, daughter of Sir William de Bohun, 1st Earl of Northampton, K.G. Lady Alice was married before March 1392 to Sir John Cherleton, 4th Lord Cherleton and feudal lord of Powis, who was b. 25 Apr. 1362, succeeded his father 13 July 1374, and d.s.p. at the Castle of Pool 19 Oct. 1401. The date of Lady Alice's death is not recorded. She had an only daughter by Henry Beaufort, see below. [D.N.B., articles on Beaufort, Henry, and FitzAlan, Richard; G.E.C., Complete Peerage, new ed., 1:244-5 (Arundel), 111:161 (Cherleton), xii, pt. 1, 39-45 (Somerset); L. B. Radford, Henry Beaufort, Bishop, Chancellor, Cardinal, London, 1908, is the standard biography. Cardinal Beaufort's will, dated 20 Jan. 1446/7, which mentions his bastard daughter Jane or Joan and her husband Sir Edward Stradling, is in Nichols, Royal Wills, pp. 321, 341.]

4. Jane or Joan Beaufort, b. probably in the winter of 1391-2, illegitimate daughter of Henry Beaufort (later Bishop, Chancellor and Cardinal) and of Lady Alice FitzAlan, was m. to Sir Edward Stradling, knt., of St. Donat's Castle, co. Glamorgan, who was b. ca. 1389, and was aged "22 and upwards" on 23 Nov. 1411. He was son of Sir William Stradling, knt., of St. Donat's, by Isabel St. Barbe. He went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 9 Henry IV (1407-8), returned, and d. in 1453. [The Stradling Correspondence, written in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, ed. by J. Montgomery Traherne, London, 1840; George T. Clark, Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan, London, 1886, p. 435; Topographer and Genealogist, 1: 533; T. A. Glenn, Griffith of Garn and Plasnewydd, London, 1934, p. 221.]

5. Sir Henry Stradling, knt., of St. Donat's Castle, son and heir of Sir Edward Stradling and Jane or Joan (Beaufort), his wife, was b. ca. 1423, aged ca. 30 at his father's death in 1453. He was taken prisoner in Bristol Channel by Colyn Dolphyn, a pirate, as he was passing from St. Donat's to his house in Somerset, and was ransomed for 2000 marks. He was knighted at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, 16 Edward IV (1477) and d. soon afterwards at Famagusta, Cyprus. He m. Elizabeth verch William ap Thomas, daughter of Sir William ap Thomas (d. 1446) of Raglan Castle, and sister of Sir William Herbert, K.G., 1st Earl of Pembroke of the creation of 1468, who was the first of his family to assume the surname of Herbert. [Stradling Correspondence; Morgan and Glamorgan, 435; Glenn, Griffith of Garn, 221; G.E.C., Complete Peerage, new ed., x:400-1.]

6. Thomas Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, esquire, son and heir of Sir Henry Stradling and Elizabeth his wife, was b. ca. 1454-5, d. 8 Sept. 1480 "being under the age of 26." He m. Janet Mathew (who d. 1485),

daughter of Thomas Mathew of Radyr, co. Glamorgan. She m. (2) as his second or third wife, Sir Rhys ap Thomas (sometimes called Sir Rhys ap Thomas FitzUryan), K.G., who by a former wife was ancestor of the Lords Dynevor. [D.N.B., Rhys ap Thomas; Stradling Correspondence; Topographer and Genealogist, 1:562-4; Morgan and Glamorgan, 435; Glenn, Griffith of Garn, 221.]

7. Jane Stradling, daughter of Thomas and Janet (Mathew) Stradling, was b. ca. 1477-80, and d. before 1520. She m., as his first wife, Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn Castle, co. Carnarvon, knt., Chamberlain of North Wales; High Sheriff of co. Carnarvon, 1493-4; made knight banneret by King Henry VIII at Therouanne, 25 Dec. 1513. He m. (2) in 1520, Jane Puleston. He had thirteen children by Jane Stradling, five more by Jane Puleston. [Stradling Correspondence; Lewys Dwnn, Heraldic Visitations of Wales, 1846 ed., ii:167-8; Glenn, Griffith of Garn, 221 and chart opp. 208; John Edwards Griffith, Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, Horncastle, 1914, p. 185. Sir William Griffith was eldest son of Sir William and Jane or Joan (Troutbeck) Griffith of Penrhyn, and through his mother had a legitimate descent from King Edward I of England, for which see Anthony R. Wagner, "The Royal Descent of Mr. Neville Chamberlain," The Genealogist's Magazine, viii:204; Rev. Frederick Lewis Weis, Ancestral Roots of Sixty New England Colonists, Supplement, 1952, Line 199, p. 9.]

8. Dorothy Griffith, fourth daughter of Sir William and Jane (Stradling) Griffith, b. ----, d. ----, m. (1) William Williams of Cochwillan [Cwchwillan] in Llechwedd Uchav, co. Carnarvon, esquire, High Sheriff of co. Carnarvon 1570-1, by whom she had eleven children. She m. (2) as his first wife, Robert (ap John ap Meredith) Wynne, of Plas Mawr in Conway, co. Carnarvon, High Sheriff of co. Carnarvon 1590-1, bur. at Conway 30 Nov. 1598, by whom she had no issue. [Dwnn, Heraldic Visitations, ii:167-8; Griffith, Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 185, 186, 360; Glenn, Griffith of Garn, 208, 280; Genealogist's Magazine, viii:204; Weis, Ancestral Roots, ii:9.]

9. Jane Williams, second daughter of William and Dorothy (Griffith) Williams, b. ----, d. ----, m. William Coytmor [Coitmore, Coetmor] of Coytmor [Coetmor] in Llechwedd Uchav, co. Carnarvon, as his first wife. They had thirteen children, and he m. (2) Mary Lewis and had four more children. [Dwnn, Heraldic Visitations, ii:166; J.Y.W. Lloyd, History of Powys Fadog, London, 1882, vi:200; Griffith, Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families, 186, 277; Glenn, Griffith of Garn, 277; Wagner in Genealogist's Magazine, viii:204; Weis, Ancestral Roots, Supplement, 9.] William and Jane (Wil-

liams) Coytmore's second son Rowland Coytmore and their seventh and youngest daughter Alice (Coytmore) wife of Hugh Wynne follow, and are respectively designated as 10a and 10b.

10a. Rowland Coytmore [Coitmore, Coetmor], b. ca. 1565-70, second son of William and Jane (Williams) Coytmore of Coytmore, became a mariner, moved from Wales to London, then to neighboring maritime towns in Essex, made several voyages to India and what is now Indonesia as captain of ships belonging to the East India Company, and amassed a competence. He was one of the grantees of the second Charter of Virginia, 23 May 1607 [William Waller Hening, Hening's Statutes at Large, 1:87]. The details of his career as an employee of the East India Company have not been fully investigated, but he was master of the Royal James at Swally Roads [at the mouth of the Tapti River, north of Bombay] on 7 Oct. 1617. He was still there 1 Mar. 1617/18, when he and other mariners made a contribution of upwards of £180 towards the building of a new chapel at Wapping in the parish of Stepney, co. Middlesex. He and his ship were at Bantam in Java on 14 July 1618. The Royal James was apparently unseaworthy, and in March 1618/19 Rowland Coytmore was appointed by Sir Thomas Dale to be chief commander of the Lesser James. On this ship he came home to England, and wrote to the E. I. Company on 24-29 Nov., 1-3 Dec., and 13-15 Dec., 1619, to say that he was storm-bound at the Scilly Isles and that the Lesser James had had a narrow escape from shipwreck. After arrival in London, he reported to the Company on 31 Jan. 1619/20 that "great disorders & spoil have been committed in the Company's storehouse at Bantam." It was also reported that Coytmore had been wounded in fights with the Hollanders while in Java. [Calendar of State Papers, Colonial & East Indies, vol. 3, items #158, 270, 392, 600, 629, 776, 778, 785, 806, 810.] After his return from this trip, he apparently retired from the sea and settled down at Wapping. A plaque in the gallery of Wapping Chapel commemorates him:

"This Gallery was built with Part of the Benevolence that was given for the Use of this Chapel by the Mariners that went to the East-Indies Anno 1616, under the command of Captain Martin Pring, in the Royal James, procured by the Care of Mr. Rowland Coitmore, then Master of the said Ship, and who was Warden of this Chapel, Anno 1622."

Rowland Coytmore d. at Wapping between 5 June 1626 (date of will) and 24 Nov. 1626 (date of probate). The will [P.C.C., 125 Hele] is printed in full in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, 34:257-9, and in abstract in H. F. Waters, Genealogical Gleanings in England, 1:160. Rowland Coytmore m. (1) at Stepney, co. Middlesex, 13

Jan. 1590/1, Christian Haynes, who evidently d. soon. He m. (2) at St. Mary's, Whitechapel, co. Middlesex, 28 Mar. 1594/5, Dorothy (?Lane) Harris, widow of William Harris of Wapping, mariner, and daughter of Dorothy (?Burton) Lane of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, widow [see Roderick Bissell Jones, "The Harrises of Wapping," New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, 106:15, with a list of the children of William and Dorothy Harris; will of Dorothy Lane of London, widow, dated 17 Jan. 1605/6, mentioning Coytmores, is in ibid., 40:158, and Waters, Gleanings, 1:158].

Rowland Coytmore m. (3) at Harwich, co. Essex, 27 Dec. 1610, Katherine (Miles or Myles) Gray, widow of Thomas Gray of Harwich and daughter of Robert Miles or Myles of Sutton, co. Suffolk. Mrs. Katherine (Miles) (Gray) Coytmore came to New England as a widow about 1636, accompanied by her son Thomas Coytmore and followed by her daughter Elizabeth (Coytmore) Tyng. Mrs. Coytmore settled at Charlestown, Mass., was an inhabitant there, 1637, was admitted to the church there, 7 Sept. 1638, and d. there 29 Nov. 1659, after a residence of 23 years in America.

Two of her daughters by Thomas Gray had preceded the Coytmores to New England and had also settled in Charlestown. These were (a) Parnell Gray, b. ca. 1602, d. at Charlestown 25 Mar. 1687, m. (1) — Parker, who d. ca. 1626, m. (2) 8 July 1628, Increase Nowell, with whom she came over in the Winthrop fleet, 1630; he d. at Charlestown 1 Nov. 1655; eight children. (b) Katherine Gray, b. ca. 1605, d. at Charlestown 21 Feb. 1682/3, m. Thomas Graves, b. at Ratcliffe in the parish of Stepney, co. Middlesex, 6 June 1605, bapt. at Stepney 16 June 1605, mariner and sea-captain, came to New England in the George Bonaventure, 1629, called "Admiral" in Massachusetts, d. at Charlestown 31 July 1653; six children. [William S. Appleton, "Gray and Coytmore" in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, 34:253-9; Thomas Bellows Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Boston, 1879, 1:227-8 (Coytmore), 432 (Graves), 11:710-11 (Nowell); William Foster, The English Factories in India, 1618-1621, Oxford, 1906, p. 25, note 3.]

Known children of Rowland Coytmore by his second wife Dorothy:

- i. Elizabeth, bapt. at St. Mary's, Whitechapel, 23 Feb. 1595/6 (R. B. Jones in Register, supra). She was named as "Elizabeth Quaitmore" in the will of her maternal grandmother, Dorothy Lane, dated 17 Jan. 1605/6, but presumably d. early, since the daughter Elizabeth mentioned in Rowland Coytmore's will in 1626 was then a minor, clearly much younger than this Elizabeth.
- ii. Sarah, b. ca. 1597-8, named as "Sara Quaitmore" in

the will of her maternal grandmother, Dorothy Lane, dated 17 Jan. 1605/6; apparently d.s.p. before 1626, since she was not named in her father's will.

Known children of Rowland Coytmore by his third wife Katherine:

- iii. Thomas, b. at Prittlewell, co. Essex, ca. 1611-12, educated at Charlwood School, admitted pensioner (aged 16) at Christ's College, Cambridge, Apr. 1628, and matriculated 1628; no record of degree (John and J.A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, part 1, vol. 1, p. 410). He was mentioned as a minor in his father's will, 1626. He followed the sea like his father, and eventually became a sea captain. He accompanied his mother to New England in 1636 and settled at Charlestown; inhabitant there, 1636; member of the artillery company, 1639; member of the church there, 16 Feb. 1639/40; freeman, selectman, and representative from Charlestown to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay 1640. He made a number of sea voyages, from one of which he returned to Boston on the ship *Trval*, 30 Mar. 1643, having been to Fayal in the Azores and St. Christopher's in the West Indies. He was lost at sea on another voyage, this time to Malaga, the ship being wrecked off the coast of Spain on 27 Dec. 1644, with 19 lives lost including his. His will, dated 25 Aug. 1642, made his "brother" (actually, half-brother-in-law) Increase Nowell overseer. The inventory, amounting to £1255, was taken 21 July 1645.

Mr. Thomas Coytmore m. at Wapping, 14 June 1635, Martha Rainsborough, bapt. at St. Mary's, Whitechapel, 20 Apr. 1617, d. at Boston (of a self-administered overdose of rat's bane) about 24 Oct. 1660, daughter of Capt. William and Judith (Hoxton) Rainsborough or Rainsborowe (see most interesting account of the Rainsborough family in Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings*, 1:162-171). Martha (Rainsborough) Coytmore m. (2) as his fourth wife, at Boston, 4 Dec. 1647, Gov. John¹ Winthrop, b. at Edwardstone, co. Suffolk, 12 Jan. 1587/8, d. at Boston 26 Mar. 1649, by whom she had one son, Joshua² Winthrop, b. at Boston ca. 12 Dec. 1648, bapt. there 17 Dec. 1648 "aged about 5 days," d. there 11 Jan. 1651/2. Martha m. (3) as his second wife, at Boston, 10 Mar. 1651/2, Mr. John Cogan or Coggan of Boston, merchant, perhaps the one of that name bapt. at Tiverton, co. Devon, 5 Jan. 1590/1, d. at Boston, 27 Apr. 1658, by whom Martha had two more children: Joshua, b. at Boston 15 Dec. 1652, bapt. as Caleb 26 Dec. 1652, d. soon after 1660, and Sarah, b. at Boston 25 Dec. 1657, d. there 12 Mar. 1657/8. The sad demise of Mrs. Martha (Rainsborough)(Coytmore)(Winthrop) Cogan was occasioned not so much by grief over three deceased husbands and six children who had died in infancy as by her inability to find herself a suitable fourth spouse. (Appleton, "Gray and Coytmore," *Register*,

supra, 34:353-9; James Savage, Gen. Dict. of New England, 1:467-8 (Coytmore), 420 (Cogan), 111:402 (Rainsborough), 1v:608-11 (Winthrop); Wyman, Charlestown, supra, 1:227-8 (Cogan and Coitmore), 11:781 (Rainsborough); Joseph James Muskett and Robert C. Winthrop, Evidences of the Winthrops of Groton, co. Suffolk, England, Boston, 1894-5; Lawrence Shaw Mayo, The Winthrop Family in America, 1948; George E. McCracken, "Early American Cogans and their English Relatives," soon to be published in the Register, supra; the present writer is indebted to Dr. McCracken for the biography of Mrs. Martha (Rainsborough) (Coytmore)(Winthrop) Cogan.)

Children of Thomas and Martha (Rainsborough) Coytmore:

1. Katherine, bapt. at Wapping 13 Apr. 1636, bur. there 19 Apr. 1636.
 2. Thomas, b. at Charlestown 25 Feb. 1641/2, bapt. there next day, d. in infancy.
 3. William, b. at Charlestown 6 Feb. 1643/4, d. there 18 Feb. 1643/4.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1617, a minor when her father's will was made in 1626, d. at Boston between Jan. 1642/3 (when her fourth daughter was born) and Jan. 1648/9 (when her husband was already married to a subsequent wife). She m. in England, probably at Wapping, ca. 1636-7, Capt. William Tyng (or Ting), who must have been b. ca. 1605, and d. at Braintree, Mass., 18 Jan. 1652/3. William Tyng m. (1) before June 1634, Anne Dersley of Stepney, daughter of John Dersley, shipwright, whose will was dated 2 June 1634, proved 19 Jan. 1634/5 (P.C.C., 4 Sadler, abstract in Waters, Gleanings, 1:761). In this somewhat obscure will, Dersley apparently devised some freehold lands to his son Ting, and then bequeathed fifty shillings apiece to "my son William Ting and my daughter Anne his wife." William Tyng was doubtless a mariner in his youth, as were most of the men who lived in Stepney and Wapping; later he became a merchant of wealth and prominence. His younger brother, Edward Tyng, came to New England in 1636 and was briefly in Boston, then returned to England to find a wife, before coming again to Massachusetts Bay. William Tyng and his second wife Elizabeth (Coytmore) crossed the Atlantic in 1638, probably coming in the ship Nicholas, 300 tons, which Tyng had chartered in London, and which arrived at Boston 3 July 1638. He joined the church in Boston 3 Mar. 1638/9, was admitted freeman 13 Mar. 1638/9, was a member of the artillery company, 1639, and a representative from Boston to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644 and 1647. He was Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1640-1644. He m. (3) before 10 Jan. 1648/9, Jane (-----) Hunt, widow of Richard Hunt of London, skinner, and on that date Tyng and his wife Jane, being then of Boston, appointed their friend John Dod, citizen and salter of London, their

attorney to collect the estate of Jane's former husband, Richard Hunt (Aspinwall Notarial Records, 184-5). Later in 1649, William and Jane Tyng moved to Braintree, and he was representative to the General Court from Braintree, 1649, 1650 and 1651, and captain of the Braintree militia company. His third wife Jane d. at Braintree 3 Oct. 1652. The inventory of his estate (which was at the time of his death the largest in New England) was taken 25 May 1653 (Suffolk Co., Mass., Probates, #128). (Savage, Gen. Dict., iv:357-8; Wyman, Charlestown, ii:946.)

Children of William and Elizabeth (Coytmore) Tyng:

1. Elizabeth, b. in England, probably at Wapping, 6 Feb. 1637/8, but recorded in Boston Vital Records; bapt. at First Church, Boston, 10 Mar. 1638/9; d. at Boston 9 Nov. 1682 (see curious account of her death in the diary of Judge Samuel Sewall). She m. ca. 1656 Thomas Brattle of Boston, who arrived in New England shortly before 1656, was a prosperous merchant, was chosen selectman of Boston 2 Jan. 1656/7, and d. there 5 Apr. 1683. His estate, amounting by inventory to £7827-16-10, was, like his father-in-law's before him, the largest in New England in his day (Suffolk Co., Mass., Probates, #1276; Savage, Gen. Dict., i:238-9; Wyman, Charlestown, i:119-20). Eight children.
2. Anna, b. at Boston 6 Jan. 1639/40, bapt. there 12 Jan. 1639/40, d. at Milton, Mass., 5 Aug. 1709, and bur. there. She m. 3 Nov. 1656 Mr. Thomas² Shepard (Shepherd), b. at London, 5 Apr. 1635, son of Mr. Thomas¹ Shepard (1605-1649), first pastor of the church at Cambridge, Mass., by his wife Margaret (Touteville). Thomas² Shepard was brought to America on the Defence by his parents, landing at Boston 3 Oct. 1635. He was educated at Harvard (A.B. and A.M. 1653), and was later a Fellow and Tutor there. He was ordained 13 Apr. 1659, and became colleague of Mr. Zechariah Symmes, minister of Charlestown. He d. of smallpox at Charlestown 22 Dec. 1677. His will, dated 5 June 1676, was proved 14 June 1680. Inventory, including a library of £100, amounted to £2386. (Savage, Gen. Dict., iv:76; Wyman, Charlestown, ii:859; John Langdon Sibley, Harvard Graduates.) Thomas and Anna (Tyng) Shepard had four children, one of whom, Anna or Hannah³ Shepard, b. at Charlestown 8 Sept. 1663, m. (1) 9 Nov. 1682, Daniel³ Quincy (Edmund², Edmund¹) of Boston, goldsmith. Their son John⁴ Quincy m. Elizabeth Norton. Their daughter Elizabeth⁵ Quincy m. William Smith. Their daughter Abigail Smith (b. at Weymouth, Mass., 14

- July 1745, d. at Quincy, Mass., 28 Oct. 1818) m. at Weymouth, 25 Oct. 1764, John Adams, b. at Braintree (now Quincy) 19 Oct. 1735, A.B., Harvard 1755, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, President of the United States, 1797-1801, d. at Quincy 4 July 1826. Their son, John Quincy Adams, b. at Braintree (now Quincy) 11 July 1767, A.B., Harvard, 1787, President of the United States, 1825-1829, d. at Washington, D.C., 23 Feb. 1848. (Clarence Almon Torrey, "Some Ancestral Lines of President John Quincy Adams," The American Genealogist, 21:167-9; cf. also Walter Lewis Zorn, The Descendants of the Presidents of the United States of America, Monroe, Michigan, 1954, pp. 13-25.)
3. Bethia, b. at Boston 17 May 1641, bapt. there 23 May 1641, d. by 1670; m. ca. 1659 Richard Wharton, esq., b. ca. 1636, a merchant adventurer largely concerned with purchase of lands in Maine. He sued Edward West in 1671, bought the Pejepscot Patent in 1683-4, and had a further large grant of land from Mass. Bay Colony. He was appointed by Sir Edmund Andros to be a member of his Council, but, quarreling with Andros, he went home in July 1687 to oppose him, and d. at London 14 May 1689. Letters of administration on his estate, dated 1691, are in Suffolk Co., Mass., Probate, #1860. Richard Wharton m. (2) in 1670, Sarah³ Higginson (Rev. John², Rev. Francis¹), b. at Guilford, Conn., ca. 1654, d. at Boston 8 May 1676. He m. (3) 1677, Martha³ Winthrop (Gov. John², Gov. John¹), b. at New London, Conn., 1646. By his first wife, Bethia Tyng, he had at least one son, William. (Savage, Gen. Dict., iv:494; Noves-Libby-Davis, Gen. Dict. of Maine and N.H., 743; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Descendants of the Reverend Francis Higginson, Boston, 1910, p. 10.)
4. Mercy, b. at Boston 13 Jan. 1642/3, d. there 6 Sept. 1670; m. in 1662 Samuel² Bradstreet, b. in England ca. 1629, d. in Jamaica, W.I., in Aug. 1682, eldest son of Gov. Simon¹ Bradstreet by his wife Anne Dudley, daughter of Gov. Thomas¹ Dudley. Samuel² Bradstreet was brought to New England in the Winthrop fleet in 1630, was educated at Harvard (A.B. and A.M. 1653, later Fellow and Tutor); free-man of Mass., 1656; spent the years 1656-60 in England, studying medicine. He became a physician, practicing in Boston and Charlestown until about 1674, when he moved to Jamaica. He m. (2) Margery ——. By his first wife, Mercy Tyng, he had five chil-

dren. (Savage, Gen. Dict., 1:235-6; Wyman, Charlestown, 1:115. William Andrews Pew, "The Worshipful Simon Bradstreet, Governor of Massachusetts," Essex Institute Hist. Coll., 64:301-28, is a good biography of the Governor, but contains nothing on his children.)

10b. Alice Coytmore [Coitmore, Coetmor], seventh daughter of William and Jane (Williams) Coytmore, b. ----, d. ----; m. ca. 1610 Hugh Wynne, of Evenechtyd in the parish of Llandysilio-in-Yale, co. Denbigh, son of John and Goleubryd (Gethin) Wynne of Ruthin, co. Denbigh. They had three surviving children, John, William [see below] and Jana or Jane. The last was a spinster, who lived at Beaumaris, co. Anglesey, and made her will 3 July 1665, in which she bequeathed to her brother William and his children, her brother John's children, her cousins Owen and Mary Coytmore, Lord Bulkeley's daughter, the Lady Blanche Bulkeley, and Sir Roger Mostyn's daughter. (Owen and Mary Coytmore were children of Richard Coytmore of Llanfairfechan, a first cousin once removed of the testatrix; "Lady Blanche Bulkeley" was Blanche (Coytmore), wife of Thomas Bulkeley, 1st Viscount Bulkeley, and a first cousin of the testatrix. Col. Sir Roger Mostyn, 1st Baronet (1623/4-1690).m. (3) Lumley Coytmore, daughter of George Coytmore, another first cousin of the testatrix.) [Griffith, Anglesey & Carnarvon, 277 (Coytmore), 42 (Bulkeley), 182-3 (Mostyn); Alfred Neobard Palmer, The Older Nonconformity of Wrexham and its Neighborhood, Wrexham, 1888, p. 6; Norah Kenrick, Chronicles of a Nonconformist Family, Birmingham, 1932, 11-14; T. A. Glenn, The Mostyns of Mostyn, London, 1925, 135-55; Wagner in Genealogist's Magazine, viii:204.]

11. William Wynne, son of Hugh and Alice (Coytmore) Wynne, was b. 4 June 1615, lived first at Cristionydd, co. Denbigh, then in 1649 built Wynne Hall in the parish of Ruabon, co. Denbigh, where he d. 6 Oct. 1692 and was bur. 9 Oct. 1692 in Rhosddu Dissenters' Burial Ground, Wrexham, co. Denbigh. He was a Captain in Cromwell's army and had a singular escape from death in the Civil War. A bullet aimed at him was stopped by the Bible which he carried inside his coat, but it penetrated the Bible as far as the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes. He was a Commissioner under the Act of 1649-50, and for a while a prisoner of the Royalists in Denbigh Castle. He served as Deacon of the Independent Church in Wrexham in 1673. The name of his wife is not known, though she was heiress of lands in the parish of Ruabon. They had four sons and four daughters. [Palmer, Older Nonconformity, 6; Kenrick, Chronicles, 11-14; William F. Carter, Notes on Kenrick Families, Exeter, 1909, 27-30; Genealogist's Magazine, supra, viii:204.]

12. Sarah Wynne, daughter of Capt. William Wynne of Wynne Hall, was b. ca. 1660, d. at Wynne Hall 14 Aug. 1724, and was bur. in Rhosddu Dissenters' Burial Ground, Wrexham. As a young woman, she served as companion to Mrs. Elizabeth (Fenwick) Baker, wife of Thomas Baker, esq., of Sweeney Hall, near Oswestry, co. Salop, and during this period she saved Mr. Baker's life. Later she was in the service of the Duchess of Hamilton, whom she accompanied on a journey to Lisbon. She m. at Ruabon, 24 Mar. 1693/4, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, a Scots Presbyterian minister, b. at Wigtoun, co. Wigtoun, in Oct. 1658, son of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, M.A., minister successively at Sorbie, Wigtoun, Bangor, co. Down, and again at Wigtoun, by his wife Jean (Hamilton), daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, M.A., minister of Ballywater, co. Down, then at Dumfries and finally at St. Giles's, Edinburgh. Mr. Archibald Hamilton the younger was educated at Edinburgh University (M.A. 28 Aug. 1683), was ordained 1688, and served as minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Wycombe, co. Bucks, 1688-92. He was settled as minister at Corstorphine, co. Edinburgh, 1692, was admitted Burgess of Glasgow 18 June 1707, d. at Corstorphine 30 Apr. 1709 and was bur. 3 May 1709 in the aisle of Corstorphine Church. After his death, his widow Sarah (Wynne) Hamilton returned to Wynne Hall with her only child Sarah. Mrs. Hamilton inherited Wynne Hall from her oldest brother John at his death in 1715. [Palmer, Older Conformity, 59, 69-70; Kenrick, Chronicles, 11-21; Carter, Notes, 25-28; Hew Scott, Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae, 1:7, 74-5; 11:383; Lt. Col. George Hamilton, A History of the House of Hamilton, Edinburgh, 1933, p. 957; Wagner in Genealogist's Magazine, viii:205.]

13. Sarah Hamilton, only child of Mr. Archibald and Sarah (Wynne) Hamilton, was b. at Corstorphine, co. Edinburgh, 29 Sept. 1695, d. at Wynne Hall 22 Oct. 1775, aged 80, and was bur. 27 Oct. in the Rhosddu Dissenters' Burial Ground, Wrexham. She m. (1) at Wrexham, in Oct. 1715, John Taylor, bapt. at Wrexham 12 Feb. 1686/7, d. 14 Jan. 1720/1, bur. at Rhosddu. She m. (2) at Ruabon, 14 Feb. 1722/3, Rev. John Kenrick, Dissenting minister at Wrexham from 1707 to 1744/5, who was b. at Wrexham in 1683/4 and d. at Wynne Hall 28 Jan. 1744/5, and was bur. at Rhosddu. He was a son of Samuel and Rebecca Kenrick of Wrexham and Bersham, co. Denbigh. Mrs. Sarah (Hamilton) (Taylor) Kenrick was the heiress of Wynne Hall, which she brought into the Kenrick family, in whose hands it still continues. She kept a diary remarkable for its piety, quoted by Mrs. W. Byng Kenrick in the Chronicles, pp. 15-28. Her will, dated 28 Apr. 1770, was curious in that she divided up a set of Rev. Philip Henry's works among her children. She had no

surviving issue by her first husband, but by Rev. John Kenrick she had five sons and one daughter. [Palmer, Older Nonconformity, 69-73; Kenrick, Chronicles, 15-29; Carter, Notes, 27, 30-32; Hamilton, House of Hamilton, 957; Wagner in Genealogist's Magazine, viii:205.]

14. John Kenrick, eldest son of Rev. John and Sarah (Hamilton)(Taylor) Kenrick, was b. at Wrexham 31 Aug. 1725, d. at Wynne Hall 15 July 1803, and was bur. in Rhosddu Dissenters' Burial Ground. He inherited Wynne Hall from his mother, and was a prominent member of the Dissenting congregation (later Unitarian) at Wrexham. He m. at Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 18 Dec. 1750, Mary Quarrell, b. at Llanfyllin ca. 1718, d. at Wynne Hall 10 Oct. 1801, bur. with her husband at Rhosddu. She was the daughter of Timothy Quarrell of Llanfyllin, tanner, by Martha (Carter) his wife. Mr. and Mrs. John Kenrick had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John Kenrick (1753-1823) went to America with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Eddowes (see below) in 1794 and remained about three years. His sons Samuel Savage Kenrick (b. 25 Oct. 1790) and Edward Kenrick (b. 10 Feb. 1801) settled at Hillsdale, Michigan. The fourth son of John and Mary (Quarrell) Kenrick was Archibald Kenrick (1760-1835), who settled at West Bromwich, co. Stafford, and became a prosperous manufacturer. Archibald Kenrick was the great-grandfather of Sir (Joseph) Austen Chamberlain, K.G., P.C., British statesman, b. 16 Oct. 1863, Foreign Secretary from 1924 to 1929, d. 16 Mar. 1937, and of the Rt. Hon. (Arthur) Neville Chamberlain, P.C., British statesman, b. 18 Mar. 1869, Prime Minister, 1937-1940, d. 9 Nov. 1940. [D.N.B., Supplement, on "Chamberlain"; Life (magazine), 10 Oct. 1938, pp. 20-23; Palmer, Older Nonconformity, 70, 75-6, 136; Kenrick, Chronicles, 23, 39, 42-3, 47, 56-69, 75-8, 109-240; Carter, Notes on Kenrick Families, 32-45; Wagner in Genealogist's Magazine, viii:205; Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 37 (Familiae Minorum Gentium, vol. 1), 185; and especially "The Quarrell Family In Wales and the Welsh Border Counties of England," The American Genealogist, *supra*, 24:215-222.]

15. Sarah Kenrick, second daughter and third child of John and Mary (Quarrell) Kenrick, was b. at Wynne Hall in 1755, and d. at "Stapeley," Foxchase, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 30 July 1815. She m. at the parish church of St. Mabon and St. Mary, Ruabon, co. Denbigh, 25 Feb. 1777, Ralph Eddowes, b. at Whitchurch 28 Aug. 1751, d. at "Stapeley," Foxchase, on the night of 29-30 Mar. 1833, aged 81. He was the only child of John Eddowes (bapt. 2 June 1721, bur. 18 Nov. 1768) of Whitchurch, co. Salop, grocer, later of Chester, co. Chester, tobaccoist, by Catherine Moulson his wife, daughter of Richard Moulson of Chester, tallow-chandler and

tobacconist. Ralph¹ Eddowes, who was bapt. at Dodington Chapel near Whitchurch 22 Sept. 1751, grew up at Chester and was educated at Warrington Academy under the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804, see D.N.B. and D.A.B.), whose life-long friend he became. Ralph Eddowes became a tobacconist at Chester, in partnership with his maternal uncle, Thomas Moulson. He was made freeman at Chester 4 Jan. 1780, and lived in a house on Pepper Street in that city until 1794, when, after a dispute concerning the franchise of citizens of Chester in Parliamentary elections, in which Ralph Eddowes was the chief protagonist of a wider franchise (which failed of adoption), he decided to emigrate to the "land of liberty," the United States. His friend and fellow-liberal, Dr. Priestley, emigrated to America the same year. Eddowes, with his wife and nine surviving children, and his brother-in-law, John Kenrick, Jr., sailed from Liverpool on 1 Aug. 1794 on board the bark Hope of Philadelphia, but did not reach land at Philadelphia until 1 Nov., after many adventures. The diary which Eddowes kept during this voyage is printed in the Journal of American History, 5 (1911), 247-269. The family settled first in Philadelphia, where for a short time Eddowes was a merchant in porcelain and chinaware. In 1796 he purchased an estate, which he called "Stapeley," near the village of Foxchase, Philadelphia Co., Pa., and soon afterwards he retired from commercial activity. He was one of the chief members and supporters of the First Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, and often acted as lay preacher in the absence of a minister.

Ralph and Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes were first buried in the churchyard of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, but their remains were later moved to Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia. Eddowes' will, dated 23 Jan. 1833, was proved 4 Apr. 1833 [Liber 10 of Wills, p. 570, Philadelphia City Hall].

Ralph and Sarah (Kenrick) Eddowes had thirteen children, all born at Chester in an unusually short period (the eldest b. 9 Apr. 1778, the youngest b. 11 Apr. 1792, with no twins). The first, second, third and twelfth died in infancy; the remaining nine survived and accompanied their parents to America. The eldest daughter and fourth child, Sarah Eddowes (b. 22 Jan. 1781), married at Philadelphia, 5 Sept. 1804, a fellow-native of Chester, Peter Boulton, and returned with him to England, settling at Liverpool. Three other daughters (Catherine, Mary and Anna) were maiden ladies, and inherited the estate of "Stapeley" from their father. The remaining five (Ralph, John, Eleanor, Martha, and Roger) married, and all but Eleanor had large families, so that Ralph and Sarah eventually became the grandparents of 56 grandchildren. [Publications of the Har-

leian Society, vol. 37 (Familiae Minorum Gentium, vol. 1), 108-113; Palmer, Older Nonconformity of Wrexham and Vicinity, 76, 165; Kenrick, Chronicles of a Nonconformist Family, 73-117; Carter, Notes on Kenrick Families, 36; Bible records of the Eddowes family in New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 90:83-4, 92-4; The American Genealogist, *supra*, 24:220-1; 25:165-7; 31:89.]

WILLIAM CHURCHILL AND EDWARD CHURCHILL

An article under this title appeared in this quarterly, vol. 27, pp. 102-114. The family of William Churchill of New York, as given in the Churchill Genealogy (1904) was there corrected and reasons were given for disbelieving that Edward Churchill of Fishkill, N. Y., was his son. Mr. Conklin Mann of New York has done some original research on these families and has kindly submitted a few additional records.

Charles Churchill of New York City, mariner, "eldest son and heir" of William Churchill late of the said city, deceased, "seriously considering the present condition and precarious circumstances of life of my entirely beloved mother Susannah Churchill grant to her right to enjoy the estate of my said father William Churchill deceased both real and personal." This deed was signed 25 Nov. 1714, and on 3 Dec. 1714 Susannah Churchill, widow of William, conveyed land to William Provost of New York, the deed mentioning that William Churchill departed this life after he declared his will 19 Sept. 1702. The will was invalid. [New York City Land Records, 28:156, 157.] Since Charles described himself as eldest son, it is apparent that his older brothers William and Henry had died young, and that Robert Churchill of Fairfield (who had three children baptized in 1695 when Charles was only five years old) was not a son of William.

Edward Churchill, pipemaker, of Flushing, Queens Co., N.Y., bought May 1739 from the executors of the estate of Andreis Teller of New York, for £100, 200 acres at Fishkill. He was on the 1741 tax list of Rumbout Precinct, Dutchess County. Edward died 16 Apr. 1757 aged about 67, according to his gravestone in Wappinger Township (then a village in Fishkill and Poughkeepsie). This accords with our suggestion [27: 113] that Edward was "born perhaps around 1690."

Mr. Mann points out that some of Herck Sibertszen's sons took the name of Cronkheit [27:109-11]. Hence the Jacobus Kronckheydt who left £5 to Arlantie Ryder (mother-in-law of Edward Churchill) was her brother.

JOHN CLOWES OF CHESHIRE AND BUCKS COUNTY

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

John Clowes, of the Parish of Gosworth or Gawsorth, co. Chester, England, brought a certificate from Congleton Friends Meeting, Cheshire, dated 2. 3rd mo. 1683, and deposited it soon after at the Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. This certificate included also his wife Margery, their daughters Margery and Rebeckah, their son William, and Richard Hough who afterwards became their son-in-law. The certificates are noted by Hinshaw [Encyclopaedia of American Quakers 2:989], but this John is erroneously called John "Jr." and the meeting in England was wrongly read as "Coughton" which does not exist. John Clowes' children, John Clowes Jr., Joseph Clowes, and Sarah Clowes, had likewise earlier brought a certificate from the same meeting dated 2. 6th mo. 1682 and deposited it also at the Falls Monthly Meeting.

In the List of Arrivals in Pennsylvania kept by Phineas Pemberton, Clerk of Courts in Bucks County [printed in Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 9:226], we find John Clows of Gosworth in the County of Chester, yeoman, and Marjory his wife, arriving "on the aforesaid ship, time aforesaid," that is, the Endeavor of London, The M^r, George Thorp, and the date of arrival in the Delaware, 29. 7th mo. 1683, together with Marjory, Rebecca, and William, as stated above. They also had with them three servants, each of whom was to have fifty acres of land after the completion of their terms which were to begin on date of arrival, as follows: Joseph Chorley, two years, loose on 29. 7th mo. 1685; Samuel Hough, four years, loose 29 7th mo. 1687; and John Richardson, four years, loose 29 7th mo. 1687. On the same voyage came Richard Hough of Macclesfield in the County of Chester, chapman, with his servant Francis Hough. The same list confirms the arrival of John Clows Jr., of Gosworth, brother Joseph and sister Sarah, arriving in the Delaware on 28. 7th mo. 1682 in the ship Friends Adventure, The M^r Thomas Wall, and they brought a servant Henry Lingart.

Pennsylvania Archives, 2:19:528, shows that on 2 and 3 March 1681 John Clowes of ffurnue Pool in the Palatinate of Chester bought land in Pennsylvania. He is called yeoman. I cannot find Furnue Pool or anything like it in Cheshire near Gawsorth. This volume is of land records in Philadelphia which frequently show where purchasers were from. Furneuse Pelham in Hertfordshire is too far away.

John Clowes' marriage to Margery ——— is not re-

corded in Gilbert Cope's abstracts of English Quaker records on deposit at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He represented Bucks in the Provincial Legislature in 1683 and 1684 and was foreman of the jury at the court session of 7. 3rd mo. 1686 and at other times. He was defendant in a suit brought 29. 2nd mo. 1684 by Samuel Overton. He died and was buried 4 Sept. 1687 and his widow Margery died 2 April 1698. She had been plagued by suits brought by Joseph Chorley, their erstwhile servant.

The will of John Clowes of Bucks County, yeoman, is dated 29. 11th mo. 1686/7, recorded 20. 2nd mo. 1688 [Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 1:219]. He had 500 acres along the Delaware called by him "the Clough" from a region in Cheshire, and this plot he left, with all buildings thereon, to his wife Margery Clowes for life, afterwards to son William. To daughter Margery Hough, wife of Richard Hough, £20 in one year; to daughter Sarah Bainbridge, wife of John Bainbridge of West New Jersey, £20 in two years; to daughter Rebeckah Clowes, £20 in three years. If William should die without issue, then his share to Joseph but Joseph must then pay £40 to each daughter. If Joseph die without issue, then his share to the daughters. To the three daughters 500 acres (each or between them?) but Joseph is to have 500 acres of the land bought from William Penn and first choice; witnesses: Phinehas Pemberton, Rich. Ridgway, Elizabeth Ridgway (her mark); inventory by Thomas Janney, John Brook, Will Yardley, dated 22. 7th mo. 1687, £167/1/2.

It is possible that John Clowes was brother to William Clowes of Alloways Creek alias Monmouth River, Salem County, New Jersey, tailor, whose will was dated 6 Feb. 1716/17, probated 12 March 1716/17 [New Jersey Archives, Wills, 1:98]. It mentions children Sarah Dinnis, Mary Clowes, Joseph Clowes; grandchildren Rachel and Sarah Dinnis. The only possible record of this man in Cheshire Friends minutes alludes to the birth on 1. 6th mo. 1671, death on 29. 1st mo. 1671, of Isaac, son of William and Mary Clowes.

Children:

- i. John, birth record not found, to America 1682, d. 5. 5th mo. 1683, probably unm.
- ii. Margery, b. 17. 11th mo. 1657/8 (so Cope: error for 1656/7?); to America with parents 1683; m. Falls Meeting, first wedding there, 17. 1st mo. 1683/4, Richard Hough, formerly of Macclesfield, co. Chester, chapman, who came to America with her parents in 1683. On this couple, see Francis B. Lee, Genealogical and Personal Memoir of Mercer County, New Jersey (New York 1907), 2:647; also Oliver Hough Papers at the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa.

- iii. Mary, b. 17. 8th mo. 1657. This date conflicts with Cope's date for Margery above; did not come to America; may be the Marv Clowes, of Namptwich, Cheshire, who m. Samuel Ellis, 19. 4th mo. 1673, Cheshire Monthly Meeting, when she was sixteen.
- iv. Sarah, b. 27. 8th mo. 1660, d. 25 Mar. 1731 at Maidenhead, then Hunterdon now Mercer County, N.J., according to her husband's will; m. Middletown Monthly Meeting, 15 Aug. 1685, John Bainbridge, supra 31:214.
- v. Joseph, b. 8. 1st mo. 1661/2; to America 1682: lic. to m. Elizabeth Pannell by Quaker meeting, 6. 5th mo. 1692.
- vi. Rebecca, b. 25. 2nd mo. 1665; to America with parents 1683; m. by a Quaker license dated 6. 5th mo. 1687, John Lambert (so Hinshaw; Lee has William Lambert). Pennsylvania Archives, 2:19:334, shows that she m. John Lambert and that she d. before 24. 9br 1701.
- vii. William, b. 24. 11th mo. 1667; to America with parents 1683; lic. by Quaker meeting 6. 9th mo. 1689 to m. Sarah Stanfield; but his widow, Sarah Clews, lic. 5. 3rd mo. 1697 to m. Edward Bennett. Samuel Beakes, attorney to Sarah Clows and her husband Edward Bennett, conveyed to Richard Hough, 5. 3rd mo. 1697, 250 acres.
- viii. Enoch, b. 13. 3rd mo. 1671, d. in England, date unknown, but obviously before 1683.

A HATHAWAY RECORD

Communicated by Harold E. Hathaway, of Milford, Conn.

The following is a copy of a paper written by Asa W. Hathaway, grandfather of Harold E. Hathaway.

Records of Families

Beginning with the family of my great grandfather (parents) John and Elizabeth (Chase) Hathaway (taken from the records given by them)

My eldest son	born 24th of	8th month	1743
Asa Hathaway	" 1st "	8th month	1744
Lydia "	" 21st "	6th "	1746
Alice "	" 22nd "	1st "	1748
Henry "	" 30th "	11th "	1749
Lorhens "	" 25th "	12th "	1751
Elizabeth "	" 20th "	9th "	1753
Aaron "	" 14th "	4th "	1757
Jonah "	" 22nd "	2nd "	1759
John "	" 19th "	1st "	1761
Lydia "	" 9th "	2nd "	1764
Mary "	" 22nd "	11th "	1765
George "	" 2nd "	11th "	1768
My youngest son	" 8th "	5th "	1770
Also left out Henry	" 16th "	9th "	1755

The second record is of the family of my grandparents John and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Hathaway

Prudence Hathaway	born	Sept. 18th 1787	(living in Illinois)
Daniel	"	May 11th 1789	(died in Ohio 1852)
Benajah	"	Mar. 3rd 1791	
Sylvester	"	Nov. 5th 1792	(living in Rhode Island)
George	"	June 22nd 1794	(living in East Taunton)
Warren	"	May 8th 1796	(my second name given after him)
Susana	"	Apr. 27th 1798	
John	"	Feb. 5th 1800	(my father, living in Fall River)
Elizabeth	"	Mar. 10th 1803	(died suddenly July 9th. 1860)
Freeborn	"	July 24th 1804	(living in Ohio)
James	"	Sept. 3rd 1806	(living in Fall River)
Lydia	"	Feb. 25th 1808	(living in Mattapoisett, Mass.)

The third record is of my own parents, John and Betsey (Forrest) Hathaway of Fall River.

Susan M. Hathaway	born	Oct. 23rd 1823	(married Martin M. Miller and living in New Bedford)
Elizabeth	"	Jan. 27th 1827	(married Bates W. Potter and living in the town of Foster, R.I.)
John A. Hathaway	"	June 8th 1829	(married Susan A. Crowell and now in Providence, R.I.)
Almira	"	Mar. 5th 1831	(died)
Prudence W.	"	Feb. 9th 1833	(at home in Fall River)
Caroline M.	"	Feb. 19th 1835	(married yesterday Thanksgiving to George F. Mitchell and gone to Bridgewater, Mass.)
Asa W. Hathaway	"	Aug. 16th 1837	(myself)
Harriet A. Hathaway	"	June 10th 1839	(at home, in Fall River.)
Rebecca J.	"	Aug. 17th 1847	(died)

These records were written under my hand this 1st day of Dec. A.D. 1854 and in the year of my age the 17th and the Declaration of Independence the 79th. I was born in the city of Fall River and the town thereof, the 16th of Aug. A.D. 1837, in the house, 39 Spring St., where my parents at present now do live.

(Signed) Asa W. Hathaway

Editor's Note: The maiden surnames of the wife and mother in each of the three generations were added in ink to the typed copy submitted by Mr. Harold E. Hathaway, and we therefore assume were not stated in the original paper but were added by him from family knowledge or other sources.

FROM A GENEALOGIST'S NOTEBOOK

X. The Two Amos Beechers

Several times over the years I have encountered the problem of the two Amos Beechers, both born in New Haven, Conn., both of whom lived for a time in the section of Southington, Conn., which later became Wolcott, and both of whom died in New York State. Further search would undoubtedly reveal some further facts, but I feel it will be useful to preserve such records and traditions as are now available, by publication herein.

—Donald Lines Jacobus

I. Captain Amos Beecher

Capt. Amos Beecher, youngest of the six sons of Joseph and Sarah (Ford) Beecher, was first cousin of the grandfather of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet (Beecher) Stowe. He was born at New Haven 10 June 1743 and died at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N.Y., 6 Sept. 1818. He married first, Lucy Beecher, born at New Haven 8 Jan. 1740/1, died at Farmingbury Parish (now Wolcott) 19 June 1780, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thomas) Beecher. He married second, at Northford [in Branford, Conn], 23 Nov. 1780, Rebecca Abbott, born at Branford 18 Jan. 1744/5, died at Newark Valley, N.Y., 6 Nov. 1836, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Marks) Abbott.

On 3 Apr. 1767 Amos Beacher of New Haven bought land in Southington Parish in the lots bounded west on Waterbury bounds, with house and barn, for £70, from Osee Webster; and 10 May 1773, John Case sold 25 acres in Farmingbury [Wolcott] to Ensⁿ Amos Beacher of Farmington. On 23 Dec. 1773, Benjamin Gaylord of Farmington sold to Amos Beacher of the same, 13 1/4 acres in Farmingbury, bounded west on Waterbury bounds, and in the index of this volume this deed is indexed under the name "Capt. Amos Beacher." [Farmington Deeds, 19:482, 481; 21:352.]

Amos Beecher was established Ensign of the 13th Co., 15th Regt., May 1772; and Captain of the 9th Co., 15th Regt., Dec. 1775. [Col. Rec. of Conn., 13:587; 15:208.] In 1779 Southington was set off from Farmington and included the part of Farmingbury which had previously been in Farmington, the other part of Farmingbury being in Waterbury. The parish of Farmingbury became the town of Wolcott in 1796. On 6 May 1782, Amos Beacher Senior of Southington sold to Amos Beacher Jun^r of Southington, 12 acres in Farmingbury Parish [Southington Deeds, 1:364]. This deed was to his first wife's younger brother, and until the latter sold out in 1784 the distinction of senior and junior had to be made.

Amos Beacher of Southington sold to Simeon Plumb, 6 May 1782, three pieces of land in Farmingbury Parish; to Daniel Johnson, 8 Sept. 1788, 4 acres in Southington in the Division of Land next to Waterbury; and to Lemuel Lewis, 6 May 1790, two pieces of land in Farmingbury, one with a house. Finally, on 7 Mar. 1794, Amos Beecher of Freehold, Albany Co., N.Y., gave two deeds: one to John Beecher of Southington, for 21 acres in Farmingbury, the other to Joseph Beecher Jun^r of Southington, for 25 acres in Farmingbury with fruit trees and barn. John Beecher and Joseph Beecher Jun^r of same jointly sold 20 Mar. 1794 to Simeon Plumb the whole 46 acres, "it being the whole Farm which we lately bought of Capt Amos Beecher." [Southington Deeds, 2:380; 3:15, 53, 126, 127; 4:141.]

John and Joseph Jr. were nephews of Capt. Amos Beecher, sons of his brother Joseph. The remaining deeds of Amos Beecher in Southington pertain to the son of the Captain, and in most of them he was joined by his wife Mary [Lewis], as they were selling Lewis land; this Amos called himself of Southington in 1796 and of Barkhamsted, Conn., in 1799.

The Wolcott church records show the baptism on 29 July 1781 of Samuel, Lucy, Amos, Rebecca, and Salmon Ichabod, children of Amos Beacher. They were by the first wife, and doubtless all the children then under 14 years of age who could be christened on the right of the parents. There was an older child, Huldah, who married at Wolcott, 14 Oct. 1784, Levi Johnson. By the second wife, Capt. Amos had an infant who died 2 Dec. 1781 [Wolcott Church Records]; their only known surviving child was Joseph Abbott Beecher, born 13 Apr. 1783.

Some of the children of Capt. Amos figure in records of Tioga County, N.Y. Joseph A. Beecher of Rensselaerville, Albany County, bought land in Tioga County in 1825, and his wife is named as Polly in deeds there. Salmon I. Beecher bought in 1834, then being of Owego; he was of Candor, Tioga County, when he died 25 Mar. 1858, and his will names wife Lovisa, son Calvin, and daughters Huldah wife of Chauncey Munson, Polly wife of Bradford Phelps, and Amanda wife of Asa Phelps. The New York Census of 1855 gives Salmon Beecher as aged 77, born in Conn., with wife Lovisa, 74, born in Conn., and the daughters Polly Phelps and Amanda Phelps are listed as born in Albany County.

The son Amos Beecher (1772-1849) was a physician; married Mary Lewis (1775-1843) of Southington, Conn., where he lived until shortly before 1799 when he removed to Barkhamsted, Conn. The records there give the births of children: Amos, b. 10 Oct. 1798 (his marriage to Phoebe daughter of Josiah H. Hart is also entered and births of their children); Julia, b. 27 July

1807 (her marriage to Lyman Hart is also entered); and Rollin Lee, b. 14 Sept. 1809. Probate has not been consulted, and it is possible that not all the children were recorded.

Joseph Abbott Beecher, the son by the second wife, was born 13 Apr. 1783, supposedly at Wallingford, Conn., and died 15 July 1867; married first, Polly Parks, second, Jane Jayne. The children, all by the first wife, were supplied to the writer from a family record some 30 years ago by Mr. Leonard Warren Moody of New York City, grandson of the daughter Lucinda, as follows: Lucy, b. 9 Mar. 1805; Norman, b. 23 Oct. 1806, d. 8 Jan. 1878; Clarinda, b. 13 Nov. 1808, d. 17 Oct. 1869; Elijah, b. 7 Dec. 1810; Lambert, b. 25 May 1813; Rebecca Ann, b. 10 May 1815; Clark, b. 24 Nov. 1817, d. 28 Jan. 1897; Betsey, b. 24 Sept. 1820; Lucinda, b. 20 Apr. 1822, d. 1 Feb. 1888, m. 17 July 1845 Arnold Burlingame; and Polly, b. 12 Aug. 1825.

The oldest known child of Capt. Amos Beecher, Huldah Beecher, was too old to be baptized on her parents' right in 1781, hence was probably born about 1765-6, and she married at Wolcott 14 Oct. 1784 Levi Johnson, born at New Haven 19 Feb. 1762, who removed early to Wolcott with his parents and died there 10 Dec. 1833 aged 72 (gravestone); see New Haven Genealogical Magazine, 5:1043, where only his second wife, Ruth Judd, is given. About 22 years ago, Mrs. Leon E. Williams of Medford, Oregon, sent me a family account of Huldah's children which had been supplied to her by a descendant Mrs. Maurice S. Markham of Oneida Castle, N.Y. She stated that Levi Johnson by his wife Huldah, daughter of Capt. Amos and Lucy Beecher, had the following children:

"1. Lucy who m. Leonard Harrison of Southington, Conn. 2. Huldah, m. Peter Bartle, moved to Chenango Co., N.Y., near Norwich. 3. Sylvia, b. 1787, m. Eldred Parker; buried in Wolcott Center Cemetery, d. 22 Sept. 1861 aged 74 years. 4. Nancy, m. Joseph Conner; lived Rensselaerville, N.Y., near Capt. Amos Beecher, brought up by the Beechers after her mother's death, probably by Joseph A. Beecher, sometimes called Abott Beecher. Had daughter Huldah who m. Hawley King and had daughter Mrs. Ophelia King Dix, b. 1835 Rensselaerville, N.Y. 5. Irene, b. 4 Jan. 1791, m. Alanson Case Wilcox of Simsbury, Conn.; moved to Chenango Co., N.Y., then to Clockville, Madison Co., N.Y., where they reared their family and died; great-grandmother of Mrs. Markham. 6. Salmon, b. 23 or 30 Jan. 1793, d. 1866, m. 1811 or 1812 Esther Frisbie; moved near Clockville, Madison Co., N.Y., and d. there. 7. Marilla, b. 1795, m. ——— Watson? and moved west. 8. Levi, b. 1800, d. in Michigan."

Mrs. Markham stated that according to family tradition, Irene Johnson after her mother's death was raised by a Dr. Amos Beecher who had a son Rollin Beecher, and Salmon Johnson by another Beecher, thought to be a brother of Dr. Amos. And Nancy Johnson was thought to have been brought up by "Abott" Beecher. Mrs. Markham had a letter written to Irene (Johnson) Wilcox by a Lois Gorman who called Irene her "dear Cousin" and referred several times to "sister Julia" in Connecticut. The children of Lois were named Amos, Julia and Susan. Since Dr. Amos Beecher had a daughter Julia, it is possible that Lois was an unrecorded daughter of his, but she may belong elsewhere. Irene also had two letters from Joseph A. Beecher who signed himself "Your affectionate Uncle" and called Irene his "dear Niece." Joseph A. Beecher then lived in Newark Valley. On 18 Oct. 1865 he wrote to Irene that she was 74 years old and that he was 82. Mrs. Markham correctly deduced from the ages that Irene's uncle Joseph A. was a younger half-brother of Irene's mother Huldah.

It is of interest to see how the family papers and traditions of descendants of different branches dovetail, and how such knowledge is verified and expanded by the contemporary public records.

II. Amos Beecher, "Jr."

The younger Amos Beecher, a distant cousin of the Captain, was son of Samuel and Mary (Thomas) Beecher, and brother of the Lucy who married Capt. Amos Beecher. He was born at New Haven 26 May 1753 and is believed to be the Amos who is buried in Willard Cemetery, Chenango, Broome Co., N.Y. The stone is marked, Amos Beecher, Died Aug. 29, 1832 Aged 83 years; a considerable exaggeration.

He followed his brother-in-law, Capt. Amos, to the Farmingbury [Wolcott] section of Southington. On 29 May 1772, Abell Beacher, Amos Beacher and Noah Neal of Farmington bought land together in the Long Lots bounded west on Waterbury bounds. [Farmington Deeds, 20: 19.] On 6 May 1782, as already reported, Amos Beacher Jun^r bought 12 acres in Farmingbury Parish from Amos Beacher Senior; and 20 Apr. 1784 he sold the 12 acres, now with a dwelling house and cow house, to Nathaniel Shepard. Amos Beacher Jun^r had sold, 4 Apr. 1778, to Abel Beacher of Southington, Division Land, 21 acres in the 13th and 14th Lots, bounded west on the Bound line between Waterbury and Farmington and east on Abel Beacher's land. [Southington Deeds, 1:363, 364; 2: 394.]

He married at Farmingbury, 13 Sept. 1781 [Wolcott Church Records], Deborah Welton of Waterbury. She was

presumably the Deborah Welton born at Waterbury 28 Mar. 1762, daughter of Levi and Mary (Seymour) Welton. This Deborah's half-sister Hannah Welton, baptized 28 July 1771, married Hezekiah Welton and was mother of Jarvis Welton who married Minerva Beecher, daughter of Amos.

Mrs. Leon E. Williams, mentioned above, informed us that Mrs. Leverett T. Newton, of Portland, Oregon, stated in a letter to her that she was granddaughter of Minerva (Beecher) Welton, born March 1800, and great-granddaughter of Amos Beecher whose children were named Thomas, Merritt, Agnes, Polly, and the said Minerva, and that one of the daughters married a Dye. However, in 1928 the lineage of Mrs. Newton was published in the Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, 3:350, where she gives Minerva Beecher (1800-1879), wife of Jarvis Welton (1802-1887), as daughter of Dr. Amos Beecher (1772-1849), the son of Capt. Amos Beecher (1743-1818).

Mrs. Williams descended from an Asenath Beecher, wife of Azel Dye, who was listed in the 1860 Census in Allegan, Michigan, as "Cenath Dye," aged 78, born in New York. That would make her born 1782, at least a couple of years before Amos Beecher left Connecticut, but census records are not invariably accurate.

Records of Oneida County, N.Y., were searched and it was found that in 1814, in a list apparently compiled for tax purposes, Azel Dye [husband of Asenath Beecher] was listed as owning 50 acres in the town of Floyd, while Amos Beecher owned 70 acres in Floyd. Amos Beecher had no deeds recorded in the county, but there is a record of his mortgaging land in 1818. In the 1820 Census, Amos Beecher was listed at Floyd as a man over 45, and the only other Beecher listed there was William, over 26 but under 45, with a family of quite young children. In 1830 William was still listed at Floyd, aged 40 to 50, but Amos was no longer there.

Since Azel Dye certainly married during the period of his residence in Floyd, it is extremely probable that his wife Asenath Beecher was daughter of Amos, the only Beecher living there old enough to be her father. She named a son William Dye, who may have been named for William Beecher if the latter was son of Amos.

Capt. Amos Beecher is undoubtedly the Amos listed in the 1790 Census in Southington, which then included the present Wolcott, his household consisting of 2 males over 16 years, 2 males under 16, and 3 females. An Amos Beecher was listed in Waterbury, Conn., in 1790, with a boy under 16 and 3 females, and we take him to be the younger Amos who married Deborah Welton of Waterbury. He had no deeds in Waterbury. He was probably the Amos who served in 1775 and 1780 as a Private in the Revolution. We think he was the Amos Beecher who lived in Floyd and died in Chenango, N.Y.

DANIEL BRINSON OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N.J.

By Lewis D. Cook, F.A.S.G., F.G.S.P., Philadelphia

The account of this early settler, by William H. Benedict in the Somerset County Historical Quarterly (1914), vol. III, pages 289-292, failed to discover the record of the immigrant's arrival in 1677, which had been in print since 1885, omits the eldest daughter, and by confusion with their nieces of the same given names assigns to two younger daughters husbands who were of the next generation. The account was compiled without the benefit of the Abstracts of Wills of 1730-1750 which were published four years later in 1918, and of those of 1751-1760, 1761-1770, and 1771-1780, which were issued in 1924, 1928, and 1931 respectively. The genealogy is restated in the following account, giving proper consideration to the testamentary evidences of the persons themselves. Benedict, supra, was used without benefit of critical review in the account of Dr. Henry Greenland in the N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record (1928), vol. LIX, page 312, as also was Stillwell, Hist. and Geneal. Miscellany, IV, page 332, thus repeating their errors.

"Daniel Brinson of Membary parish in the County of Devon, arrived in this [Delaware] River the 28th of the 7th mo. [Sept.] 1677 in the Willing Mind of London. The master's name was Lucome. Married the 8th of the 8th mo. [Oct.] 1681 to Frances Greenland of East Jersey."—from "A Registry of all the people in the County of Bucks within the Province of Pennsylvania," made in conformity with a law of 1684, published in the Penna. Magazine of History and Biography (1885), IX, 229. Daniel Brinson, his wife Frances, and their daughter Ruth Brinson who was born 6 February 1683, removed from Bucks County, Penna., to "near Stony Brook," Middlesex County, N.J., near the Millstone River, by 10 February 1685/6, the date of the deed by which he acquired 300 acres from Thomas Budd of Philadelphia.—N.J. Archives XXI, 426. Daniel Brinson "of Millstone River," Middlesex County, N.J., died between 9 June 1696, the date of his nuncupative Will, and 11 August 1696, that of the Inventory of his personal estate. His widow Frances (Greenland) Brinson married secondly, John Horner, of said Stony Brook, Middlesex County, N.J., who died there testate between 4 April and 22 August 1715. He was a son of John and Sarah (Wilberforce) Horner of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, and of Mansfield Township, Burlington County, N.J.—Col. Fam. of the U.S., I, 252; Gen. Mag. N.J., XXII, 90. The widow Frances (Greenland) Brinson Horner died testate between 9 August 1750

and 1 March 1756 in nearby Princeton, Somerset County, N.J., where a house and land had been bequeathed to her for life under the terms of the Will of her friend Daniel Brinson Davison of that town, dated in January 1741.—N.J. Archives, XXX, 136.

Exhibits in Evidence:

The Will of Henry Greenland of Piscatway Twp., Middlesex Co., N.J., physician, dated 11 Dec. 1694 and proved 7 Feb. 1694/5, names son Henry Greenland, sons-in-law Daniel Brynson (who has son Barefoot by his wife Frances) and Cornelius Longfield; devises real and personal estate; and appoints son-in-law Longfield executor.—N.J. Archives, XXIII, 194. [See Dr. Henry Greenland in N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, LIX, 312, deleting the words "apparently a daughter Ruth (not mentioned in his Will), who married Col. Joseph Stout," as the reference cited, Stillwell's Hist. and Geneal. Miscellany IV, 332, is in error.]

The nuncupative Will of Daniel Brymson [sic] of Millstone River, Middlesex County, N.J., declared by him on 9 June 1696 before Mary Davis, Sarah Gannett, Jonathan Davis, and Samuel Davis, devised his real and personal property to his wife Frances Brymson, daughter of Dr. Greenland, to son Barefoot, to eldest daughter Ruth, and indicated other children, not by names. The Will was proved 15 Sept. 1696, and letters testimonial, with the said Will annexed, were granted 26 Sept. 1696 to the widow Frances Brymson.—N.J. Archives XXI, 249. The Inventory of the personal estate of Daniel Bronson [sic] of Millstone River, Middlesex County, N.J., made by Benjamin Clarke and Richard Stockton and dated 11 Aug. 1696, was valued at 121 Pounds 1 shilling, including an Indian girl slave at 30 Pounds.—Ibid. XXIII, 68.

The Will of John Horner of Stoney Brook, Middlesex Co., N.J., dated 4 Apr. 1715 and proved 22 Aug. 1715, named wife Frances sole exec., devised to sons-in-law [i.e. stepson and husband of stepdaughter] Bearfoot Brunson and Joseph Stout, to daughters-in-law [i.e. stepdaughters] Margaret Fleet [i.e. Vliet], Mary Farnsworth, and Anna Brunson, to brothers Isaac and Joshua Horner and their children, to sister Mary Kelley, to Anne the wife of old John Snowden of Bucks Co., Penna., and to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting for their poor and for building a meeting house on Stoney Brook.—Ibid. XXIII, 238.

The Will of Frances Horner of Princetown, Somerset Co., N.J., widow, dated 9 Aug. 1750 and proved 1 Mar. 1756, named son-in-law Joseph Stout sole exec.; devised to daughter Ruth Stout, to grandsons John and Jonathan Stout and John and Thomas Brunson, to daughter

Mary Farnsworth, and to granddaughters Frances Peat [i.e. Piatt] and Ruth Leonard daughter of said Joseph Stout.—Ibid. XXXII, 165.

Children of Daniel and Frances (Greenland) Brinson:

- i. Ruth Brinson, b. 6th of 12th mo. (Feb.) 1683 in Bucks Co., Penna.—Registry of Births and Deaths in Bucks Co., a transcript of which official record is in the collections of the Geneal. Society of Penna., Philadelphia. She was named as "daughter Ruth Stout" in the Will of Frances (Greenland) Brinson Horner, dated 9 Aug. 1750, supra, and as "Ruth Stout of Hopewell Twp., Hunterdon Co., N.J., widow of Col. Joseph Stout," she d. testate between 8 Feb. 1768 and 10 Aug. 1768.—N.J. Archives, XXXIII, 415. Joseph Stout b. 25 Oct. 1686, d. 22 Oct. 1766.—Stillwell, Hist. and Gen. Misc. IV, 332, in which the statement that he m. "Ruth, daughter of Dr. Henry Greenland" is an error for granddaughter as now shown. Col. Joseph Stout of Hopewell Twp., Hunterdon Co., N.J., d. testate between 29 Mar. 1764 and 3 Nov. 1766.—N.J. Archives, XXXIII, 415.
- ii. Barefoot Brinson (Brunson), b. 1583-1596, d. testate in Somerset Co., N.J., between 10 Mar. 1742/3 and 13 May 1748.—Ibid., XXX, 61. He m. Mary Lawrence, who was b. 20 Oct. 1592 and bapt. 23 Oct. 1692 in the R. D. Ch. of New York City, dau. of Lawrens Thomaszen Poppinga and wife Catherine Lewis, and she d. 20 Oct. 1760.—N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, LIX, 314. As "Mary Brunson, widow of Barefoot Brunson, Esq., of Somerset Co., N.J.," she d. testate, devising her estate to ten children by names.—N.J. Archives, XXXII, 45. Barefoot Brinson was commissioned High Sheriff of Middlesex and Somerset Counties, N.J., on 24 Oct. 1709.—Penna. Geneal. Mag. VII, 68, and correcting the name "David" on page 198 to be Daniel Brinson as abovesaid. Barefoot Brindson and wife Maria Louwerens had dau. Maria bapt. 18 Aug. 1723 in the R. D. Ch. of N.Y.C., where they must have come in from Somerset Co., N.J., to visit his wife's relatives.
- iii. Margaret Brinson, b. 1683-1696, m. John Van Vliet by the date of her stepfather John Horner's Will, 4 Apr. 1715, in which she is named as "Margaret Fleet"; and as "Margaret Vleat of New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N.J., widow," she d. testate between 9 Aug. 1742, the date of her will, and 26 Oct. 1742, that of the Inventory of her personal estate.—N.J. Archives, XXX, 507. See Van Vliet in Somerset Co. Hist. Quarterly, III, 289, and VII, 152.
—Her dau. Frances Van Vliet m. (1) Jacob Wyckoff of Six Mile Run, Somerset Co., N.J., who d. testate between 26 Aug. 1738 and 20 Dec. 1738—N.J. Archives, XXX, 552; and m. (2) by 27 Apr. 1748 John Piatt; and as "granddaughter Frances Peat" she was named in the Will of Frances (Greenland) Brinson Horner, abovesaid, dated 9 Aug. 1750. The statement in Lodge, The Tribe of Jacob Piatt (1934) that this second marriage took place in Amsterdam, Holland, seems irresponsible, accordingly.

- iv. Mary Brinson, b. 1683-1696, m. by 1715 Henry Farnsworth of Chesterfield Twp., Burlington Co., N.J., who d. testate in Kingwood Twp., Hunterdon Co., N.J., between 9 Oct. 1758 and 30 Apr. 1759, mentioning no wife in his Will, hence she was then deceased.—N.J. Archives, XXXII, 111. Stepdaughter "Mary Farnsworth" was so named in the Will of John Horner in 1715, and "daughter Mary Farnsworth" in that of Frances (Greenland) Brinson Horner in 1750, both shown in abstract supra.

The account in Benedict, first cited above, that she m. (2) Adrian Beekman, is in error, obviously confusing her with her niece Mary Brunson of Somerset Co., bap. 18 Aug. 1723, who m. by N.J. license of 5 Jan. 1740 or 1745 said Adrian Beekman of Middlesex Co., who was bap. 22 Nov. 1713.—N.J. Archives, XXII, 57; Beekman-Van Dyke Gen. (1912), p. 109. Daughter Mary Bateman is so named in the abstract of the Will of Mary Brunson, widow of Barefoot Brunson, supra, evidently in error for Mary Beekman.

- v. Anna Brinson, b. 1683-1696, was so named as a stepdaughter in the Will of John Horner, dated 4 Apr. 1715, supra, but was not named in that of her mother Frances (Greenland) Brinson Horner, dated 9 Aug. 1750; hence probably was deceased.

These data correct the statement in Benedict, first cited above, that she m. William Davidson, evidently confusing her with her niece Anne Brunson, spinster, of Somerset Co., who m. William Davison of Middlesex Co. by N.J. license of 17 Nov. 1744, as see N.J. Archives, XXII, 103. Daughter "Anna Davison" is so named in the Will of Mary Brunson, widow of Barefoot Brunson, supra.

SOUTHCOTT—THOMAS—COLLAMORE

A Note by John I. Coddington, Washington, D.C.,
and George E. McCracken, Des Moines, Iowa

In his excellent account of the Thomas family of London who belong to the maternal ancestors of Lieutenant Robert Feake of Watertown and Greenwich, Mr. Clarence A. Torrey has printed [supra, 16:95-101] the will of Robert Thomas of St. Nicholas Acons, London, dated 14 Feb. 1609/10, probated 12 Oct. 1610 [P.C.C. 88 Wingfield], in which mention is made of, among others, the testator's daughter, "the lady Sara Southcott," her husband, who is not specifically so named but is appointed, as Sir George Southcott, Knight, an executor of the will, and her son Thomas Southcott. The will of Robert Thomas's son John, dated 8 Sept. 1613, probated 15 Sept. 1613 [P.C.C. 79 Capell], mentions Sir George Southcott, knight, his wife Dame Sara Southcott, and their son Robert Southcott.

The Southcotts were a Devonshire family and there is

a pedigree of them in J. L. Vivian's Visitation of the County of Devon (Exeter 1895), pp. 697-701. Sir George Southcott of Shillingford St. George, co. Devon, was the sixth of twelve sons—there were also twelve daughters—of Thomas Southcott of Bovey Tracey, co. Devon, and second son of his third wife Elizabeth FitzWilliam, and was baptized 10 Sept. 1572 at Bovey Tracey. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1593, was heir to his next older brother Richard and aged 30 years and more on 2 Dec. 3 James I (1605), when he was already a knight. He married first, at Coffinswell, on 31 May 1595, Alice, daughter and coheiress of John Cole of Buckland Toutsaints, by whom he had a son George and daughter Dorothy; second, according to Vivian, Sarah —, but, as has been stated above, she was Sarah Thomas, daughter of Robert Thomas by his first wife Judith Fisher, daughter of William Fisher; third, Anna, daughter of Sir Edward Cary of Bradford, co. Devon, by whom, according to Vivian, he had a son Thomas and no other issue; fourth, Martha Suckling of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, whom he married by license dated 30 June 1635. Martha was living in 1652, a widow, and probably had given birth to no Southcott issue.

It is possible that Colonel Vivian is in error and that the Thomas attributed to Sir George's third marriage was actually the son by the second wife Sarah Thomas, that is, the Thomas mentioned in Robert Thomas's will. We think, however, that the following list of Sarah (Thomas) Southcott's issue more probably represents the truth:

- i. Thomas, bapt. at St. Nicholas Acons Church, 14 Feb. 1607/1608; mentioned in his grandfather's will on 14 Feb. 1609/10; d. before 8 Sept. 1613 when not mentioned in his uncle's will; not mentioned in the pedigree.
- ii. Sarah, bapt. at St. Nicholas Acons Church, 7 Oct. 1610, d. s. p., 28 Feb. 1650/1, bur. 2 Mar. 1650/1 at Heanton Punchardon, co. Devon; m. by lic. dated 20 Sept. 1631, to John Collamore of Luscott, co. Devon, on whom see Vivian, p. 217.
- iii. Robert, b. after 14 Feb. 1609/10, but before 8 Sept. 1613; mentioned only in his uncle's will.

Mention should also be made of an indenture between Sir George Southcott, knt., of Shillingford St. George, co. Devon, patron of the parish church there, and John Seaman, clerk, parson of the same church, dated 6 Jan. 1634 [1634/5], which in 1930 was advertised for sale by H. R. Moulton of Richmond, Surrey, dealer in antiquarian documents, in his Palaeography, Genealogy, and Topography, p. 196, item 859. This is in reality a sale catalogue and the documents are doubtless now dispersed, but as Mr. Moulton took the trouble to make extend-

ed, if not complete, abstracts of the documents listed, which probably number well over five thousand, the volume of 342 quarto pages constitutes a mine of rich genealogical ore. We have seen copies of the book lacking an index, but there is one in the copy at the Library of Congress.

We should like to suggest also that Peter Collamore of Scituate in 1643 (on whom see Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 1:432) was probably of the same family as John Collamore above. Peter Collamore of Scituate does not appear in the pedigree of the Collamores of Braunton, but earlier men named Peter Collamore do [Vivian, pp. 216 f.].

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AUSTIN'S
GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF RHODE ISLAND

By G. Andrews Moriarty, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. 30, p. 125)

BRENTON (Page 252, column 2). Martha. She was the wife of John Garde, not Card, the son of Roger Garde of Biddeford, co. Devon, England, and York, Maine, bapt. at Biddeford 8 Nov. 1618, died 1668-1673. John was a merchant at Boston in 1662, when he quitclaimed his rights in his father's land at York [cf. Noyes-Libby-Davis, Gen. Dict. of Me. and N.H., p. 252]. He was at Portsmouth, R.I., 1664 and 1668, and died prior to 9 Feb. 1673/4. His heir was John Champlin of Newport, merchant, in 1673 and 1674. He evidently died s.p., and Martha was probably a second wife.

CARD (Page 270, column 2). John. Delete first wife Martha Brenton and, from the account, all before "1687 Sept. 6. Taxed at Kings Town 1/9."

CHAMPLIN (Page 274, column 1). Jeffrey. He probably came from Biddeford, co. Devon, and was probably the brother of William Champlin, who married at Biddeford, 25 Nov. 1641, Mary (bapt. 1 Feb. 1626/7) daughter of Roger Garde. Their son, John Champlin, was a merchant at Fayal and later at Newport, R.I., who lived in Newport next to Jeffrey Champlin and in 1673 and 1675 was heir of John Garde [Cf. Aspinwall and R.I. Colonial Deeds].

(column 2). Jeffrey² (Jeffrey¹) of Westerly and Kingstown, R.I., undoubtedly had other issue besides Jeffrey 3rd, among whom was Amey, wife of Robert³ (Robert², Thomas¹) Hazard of Kingstown. Robert and Amey

had a son Jeffrey ("Stout Jeffrey") Hazard of Kingstown, born 29 Sept. 1698. The rare name of Jeffrey occurs, at this period in Narragansett, only in the Champlin family.

HAZARD (page 321, column 3). Robert³ (Robert², Thomas¹) Hazard; his wife Amey was undoubtedly a daughter of Jeffrey² (Jeffrey¹) Champlin of Westerly and Kingstown.

WARD (page 406). John (column 1) and granddaughter Margaret (column 3). The will of George Bradley was in the lost Newport records, but a certified copy was filed in the records of the Norfolk County Court, Virginia, 15 July 1695 (Book V, fo. 247; published in vol. 1, p. 156 of McIntosh's Lower Norfolk and Norfolk Wills). The will of George Bradley of Newport on Rhode Island, merchant, 24 Aug. 1694, being bound on a voyage to sea. To grandfather John Ward for a ring. To friends Mr. Weston Clarke and Mr. Robert Kittle, both of Newport, for rings. If my wife Margaret be now with child and should it be a son, he to be called George, £300, if a daughter £200, to be managed by wife Margaret until the child is of age. If she remarry, then feoffees or executors in trust as guardians. Residue to wife Margaret, the executrix. Witnessed by Samuel Cranston and William Wilson.

Unless John Ward had an otherwise unknown daughter who married an unknown Bradley and was mother of George Bradley, then it seems likely that George Bradley was the first husband of Margaret³ Ward (Thomas², John¹) before her marriage to Robert Wrightington. This would have given Bradley the right to call John Ward his grandfather.

NOTES ON THE PALMER FAMILY OF PLYMOUTH

By Mrs. John E. (Florence Harlow) Barclay, Whitman, Mass.

For many years various articles have appeared about this family which are very confusing. A comparison with and analysis of Plymouth Colony Court Records and Probates show a misunderstanding for the most part of these records. The following interpretation is offered in the hope that it will clarify, at least in part, the data on this family.

William¹ Palmer of this particular family came in the ship Fortune in 1621 with his son William; his wife Frances came a year later in the Ann. William Sr., called "naylor" in his will, is referred to in records

as "thelder" or "elder," and William Jr. as the "younger."

In the land allotment in 1623 we find them listed as William Sr., William Jr., and Frances, showing there had been no increase in the family. In the Plymouth Tax List 2 Jan. 1632/3, William Sr. was taxed 7s., and in the list dated after 27 March 1634, William Sr., 18 s., and William Jr., 9s., and both are in the Freeman List, 1633.

A few years later he removed to Duxbury, where he remained until his death. Here his wife Frances probably died, but no record of her death has been found. It has been stated that she was his second wife probably, and it is reasonable to believe this since we know from his will that he had at least two, possibly three, children older than William who apparently were left in England. A year or two before William died, he married a "young woman" according to his will, but she is not mentioned by name, and the will implies that she was an expectant mother. We learn from subsequent records that her name was Mary.

William Palmer, Sr., died at Duxbury between 7 and 13 Nov. 1637, the dates of his will and inventory [Ply. Col. Wills, 1:28; see The Mayflower Descendant, 2:147, hereinafter referred to as MD]. From this will, inventory and account of estate and various items in the Colony Court Records, we come to the following conclusions:

William¹ Palmer married (perhaps not his first wife) Frances, who must have died before 1637; she may have been mother of William Jr., but there is no proof. He married by 1637, Mary, "a young woman," whose parentage is unknown; she survived and had a son posthumously. She married second, between 1644 and 1646, Robert Pad-dock, as his second wife. She married third, 24 March 1650, Thomas Roberts [Plymouth Col. Rec. 8:11].

Children:

- i. Henry², named in his father's will, who did not then know whether he was living. No satisfactory proof has been found that he was Henry of Wethersfield.
- ii. Bridget, named in the will; no further data.
- iii. A daughter, m. Henry Rowley. He is first mentioned in Plymouth tax list of 1633. She d. before 17 Oct. 1633 at which date he m. Ann Blossom, widow of Thomas (MD 13:83).
 A Sarah Rowley m. 11 Apr. 1646 Jonathan Hatch; she is not mentioned in William Palmer's will and may not have been his granddaughter, but it is thought likely that she was a daughter of Henry Rowley.
 Moses Rowley m. 22 Apr. 1652 Elizabeth Fuller (Ply. Col. Rec. 8:47). He is not specifically named as a

grandchild, but the wording of Palmer's will implies that he was: "out of the remainder of my estate deale with Rebecca, my grandchild and Moses Rowley whom I love but not so as to put it into their father or mother's hands but preserve it for them until they come to years of discretion....also I would have young Rowley to be placed with Mr. Partridge that he might be properly brought up in the fear of God and to that end, if his father suffer it, I give Mr. Partridge 5 pounds."

- iv. William "the younger," b. before 1612 since he is on the freeman list 1633; d. before 25 Aug. 1636, the date of the inventory of his estate; it totaled £50. 01.11, no real estate mentioned (see Plymouth Scrap-Book, p. 9). He left no will. He m. as "William Palmer Jr." 27 March 1634, Elizabeth Hodgkins (MD 13: 84, from Ply. Col. Rec.). His widow m. before 2 Feb. 1637/8 John Willis, as shown by records in connection with the estate of William Palmer Sr. The records show that William Jr. had only one child:

1. Rebecca, b. 1635-6, called "my grandchild" in the will; living early in 1651/2 when she must have been about 15; no further information.

On 2 Feb. 1637/8, John Willis & Elizabeth his wife complained against William Bradford, Edward Winslow and Thomas Prence, executors of the estate of William Palmer deceased, for a lot of land he had a right unto by marriage with his wife who formerly was wife of William Palmer, the younger, son of William the elder (Ply. Col. Rec., 7:7; Judicial Acts). On 2 March 1651/2, John Willis of Duxborrow complained that his daughter-in-law (i.e., stepdaughter) Rebeckah Palmer was molested and hindered in performing faithful service unto her master, viz. Samuel Mayo of Barnstable by the wife of Trustrum Hull of Barnstable, etc. (Ply. Col. Rec. 3:4).

- v. William, b. 27 June 1638 (not 1634 as written in the records); called "cooper" in deeds; child of the young wife, born posthumously.

It will be seen from the above records that Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary is in error when he calls William Palmer the younger and his wife Elizabeth "of Yarmouth before 1643....Dartmouth 1652, but rem. to Newtown, L.I. 1656..." This is an entirely different family. It has been proven that this other William's wife was Judith Feake, daughter of James of London.

The next item of interest in the Colony Records in connection with the will of William Palmer, Sr., is rather vague and has caused difficulty to decipher.

Robert Paddock complains to the Court 20 Oct. 1646 and desires to have an account of what is due him by the last will and testament of William Palmer deceased. The Court asked Mr. Prence to give an account of same

so what is due may be settled. [Ply. Col. Rec. 2:109.]

There is positively no mention of Robert Paddock in the will of William Palmer Sr., and it is clear from the records that William Jr. or "the younger" died before his father without making a will and left only a widow Elizabeth and daughter Rebecca. However, it is certain that Robert Paddock in some manner had a claim at that date (1646) to William Palmer's estate. An examination of the papers in the case shows that Mr. Prentice did give an account of the estate. This is undated but probably was made at this time, and we find two items of interest:

"for Robert paddock a pair of shoes 9d"

"to goodwife paddock for ye child 01.05.2"

"Ye child" evidently was the child born posthumously to the "young wife" and it will be shown that he was given the name, William. William Palmer Sr. in his will states, "whereas I have married a young woman who is dear unto me I desire them [the executors] to deal well with her but my desire is that my estate consisting of land, household goods,....may be sold and turned into money all except such moveables as my executors think meet to give her for her personal comfort. Next my estate being wholly sold my desire is that my wife may not have less than one third and if she be with child then another third to be preserved and improved by my executors for that child." Thus the widow and her son received two-thirds of the estate, which was fairly sizable for those days.

It seems reasonable to believe that the young wife or widow Palmer had become the wife of Robert Paddock sometime before 20 Oct. 1646. If we accept this view, the situation is clear and we can see that Robert Paddock, though not mentioned in the will, but representing the widow as her husband and the stepfather of her son, had a right to ask for "an account of what is due to him by the will of William Palmer." In no other way does it seem possible that he could make such a claim, but to clarify the records still further we need to learn something about Robert Paddock as gleaned from the Colony Records.

Robert Paddock was of Plymouth before 20 March 1636, the date of birth of his son Zechariah. He had a garden plot in Plymouth at this time, but in 1639-40 was taxed as of Duxbury. He returned to Plymouth, being Constable there in 1646, the year in which he asked for the accounting of William Palmer's estate. He died intestate at Plymouth 25 July 1650 [MD 16:235, from Ply. Col. Rec.], leaving a widow named Mary. Nowhere in the Colony records up to the time of his death do we find the name of his wife. Many of the Plymouth records have been lost or destroyed, and if the children were

recorded when born, they are not found in the records now extant. However, we find the following [Ply. Col. Rec. 8:25; MD 17:185], which is somewhat difficult to understand:

"The Register of the age of some of the Children of Robert Paddocke Deceased
Imprimis Willam Palmer the son in law of the said Robert Paddocke: was borne the 27th of June 1634
Zacariah Paddocke the son of Robert Paddocke was borne the 20th of march 1636
Mary the Daughter of Robert Paddocke was borne the tenth of March 1638
Allis the Daughter of Robert Paddocke was borne the 7th of March 1640
John the son of Robert Paddocke was borne the first of Aprill 1643
there are two other that are before registered in this booke;"

Among the others there seems little doubt but that we should include Susannah Paddock "of Dartmouth" who married "last of November" 1665 John Eddy [Ply. Col. Rec. 8:38], but since no record of her birth nor age at death has come to light, it is not certain whether she was by the first wife or the second. If by the first wife, she was probably born about 1644-5. If such was the case, Robert Paddock then married the widow Palmer early in 1646 and soon after applied to the court for an accounting of her husband's estate.

It should be noted that the list of children was entered after Robert Paddock died, therefore after 1650, but how much later cannot now be determined nor by whom contributed. If other children were registered, as stated, the records must be lost, for the writer could find no other Paddock births of this family. It will be noticed that the above children as recorded were born mostly at two-year intervals, but the mother's name is not given and so we have no record of his first wife. Evidently the record calling William Palmer son-in-law of Robert Paddock is the reason why it has been stated in various articles that William Palmer Sr. or Jr. married a daughter of Paddock. From the facts it seems incredible that Paddock was old enough to have a daughter who could have married William Palmer Sr., and it is certain that the first William Jr. did not marry any daughter of Robert Paddock, and the posthumous William Jr. married someone else.

There is no satisfactory explanation for the year date of birth given for William Palmer, stepson of Robert Paddock, for he was certainly born in 1638 after his father died. If he had been a son of William Jr., born 1634 as in the record, he would have been three or four years old when his grandfather made his will and

he would surely have been named in it as was William Jr.'s daughter Rebecca. The only explanation is that the clerk in copying these records into the register misread 1638 as 1634, an easy error to make as one old form of '8' was made much like a '4'. Errors of this type are frequent in the Plymouth Colony Register, for they often do not agree with other existing records of the same person.

It was Mary Paddock, the widow, who married 24 March 1650/1 Thomas Roberts. It could not have been the daughter, for she was born in 1638 and would have been only twelve years old. On his death-bed Robert Paddock placed his youngest son John with Captain Willett [Ply. Col. Deeds, 1:198], his wife Mary consenting, and this she confirmed after his death, 19 Nov. 1650. On 3 Dec. 1650 [Deeds, 1:195], Mary Paddock of Plymouth, widow, sold to Stephen Wood her house, shop and garden in Plymouth. There is no record that Robert Paddock left an estate; hence it would seem that the above property belonged to his widow in her own right.

Thomas Roberts of Plymouth was a servant of Mr. Atwood according to Court records in 1637; he bought a house and land in Scituate of Richard Willis, 8 Jan. 1639, and is in the list of those able to bear arms, 1643; he was living in Eastham Oct. 1651 when Josias Cook complained to the Court against him in a slander suit. He was named one of the surveyors of highways in Eastham, 3 June 1657. On 5 June 1667, Thomas Roberts and William Palmer both of Dartmouth bought of Edward Gray of Plymouth his half share of upland which the latter purchased of John Russell in Dartmouth [Ply. Col. Deeds, III, pt. 1:98]. This is the last mention of Thomas Roberts found.

William² Palmer, born 27 June 1638, son of the "young wife," died in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1675; inventory of his estate dated 30 June 1675 [Ply. Col. Rec. 4, pt. 1:32]. He left no will. He married about 1662 Susanna ———, parentage not found; she survived and was named administratrix, with Arthur Hathaway, and the Court appointed John Russell and William Briggs as overseers. Settlement of the estate 3 June 1679 [Ply. Col. Court Orders, 6:13] shows the widow was to have the improvement of the whole until the children come of age and one-third of the personal estate forever and one-third of the lands until her decease; eldest son a double portion and the other children equal shares of the remainder. Names of the children do not anywhere appear in these estate papers.

In the Colony Records we find the following references to the above William² Palmer which prove his identity.

On 28 April 1659, William Palmer of Plymouth, cooper,

son of William of Duxbury nayler deceased, acknowledged he had received of Mr. William Bradford, Mr. Edward Winslow and Mr. Thomas Prence... "in full of my portion left unto me by my father's last will," and released them from any further claims arising from said will [Ply. Col. Deeds, II, pt.2:26, see MD 14:13].

On 24 March 1661, William Palmer of Accushenah [Dartmouth], cooper, sold to Mr. John Barnes, yeoman, of Plymouth, "all that my home lott lying and being att Accushenah (25 acres of upland) with all the house, housing and fences thereon with three acres of meadow as yett unlayed out...except my right of Commonage..." [ibid., II, pt.2:86, see MD 17:42].

William Palmer was named Constable of Dartmouth, 5 June 1666; surveyor of highways, 6 June 1671, and again the following year; one of the Selectmen with James Shaw and John Russell, 3 June 1674; listed as a freeman of Dartmouth, 29 May 1670. [Ply. Col. Rec., 4:123; 5:58, 144, 279.]

No mention of his widow was found after date of settlement of his estate, 3 June 1679, and no birth records of their children have come to light, nor the number of children they had, but they must have been born in Dartmouth. However, it is certain that their eldest son was named William, and possibly another son was John, both of whom will be found in Little Compton.

William³ Palmer, born about 1663, married about 1685 Mary³ Richmond, daughter of Edward of Little Compton, where twelve children are recorded to them. [See Richmond Genealogy for details of this family.] Proof that he was son of William², the cooper, and Susanna, is seen in the following deed:

William Palmer of Little Compton, husbandman, for £47. 10s., paid by Joseph Allen of Dartmouth, sold to him one-half of three quarters of a share of land in Dartmouth except 24 acres of upland and 3 acres meadow that is already sold out of the said three quarters which did formerly belong to William Palmer of said Dartmouth deceased. Dated 14 Nov. 1683; acknowledged 13 Nov. 1684. Witnesses: Edmund Richmond, William Southworth. [Ply. Col. Deeds, 5, pt.2:372.]

The Richmond Genealogy states that John Palmer born 18 May 1665 may be a son of Henry Palmer but gives no proof. It seems more likely that two brothers married two sisters and that he probably was a son of William and Susanna Palmer. Further research in the vicinity of Dartmouth and Little Compton may furnish proof.

ANCESTOR TABLESXXIX. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. EUGENE LOUIS BOWERS
Address: 2834 Burlingame Road, Topeka, Kans.

—I

1. Elisabeth Edson (Mrs. Eugene Louis Bowers), 1898- , Topeka.

—II

2. Frank Paley Edson, 1870-1942, Topeka, Kansas.
3. Carrie Fulghum Clarkson, 1871-1932.

—III

4. Willis Edson, 1837-1911, Knox Co., Ill., and Topeka, Kansas.
5. Mary Roberts, 1841-1914.
6. Harrison Clarkson, 1833-1921, Mt. Carmel & Richmond, Ind.;
Topeka, Kansas.
7. Eliza Burson Fulghum, 1837-1905.

—IV

8. Willis Edson, 1807-1837, Richfield Spgs., N.Y.; Leavenworth,
Indiana.
9. Orpha Daggett, 1810-1875.
10. Jeremiah Wilcox Roberts, 1812-1895, Ohio; Winchester, Ill.
11. Minerva White, 1817-1905.
12. Thomas George Clarkson, 1805-1879, Stratham, N.H.; Dixmont,
Me.; Mt. Carmel, Ind.
13. Sarah Wilson, 1806-1893.
14. Benjamin Fulghum, 1807-1877, Wayne Co., N.C.; Richmond, Ind.
15. Rhoda Ballard, 1805-1866.

—V

16. Stephen Fiske Edison, 1776-1855, Lanesborough, Mass.; Richfield
Spgs., N.Y.
- 17.*Abigail Smith, 1779-1851.
18. John Daggett, 1777-1820, Sutton, Mass.; Madison, Ind.
- 19.*Loruhamah Nealy, 1782-1814.
- 20.*Ephraim Roberts, 1775-1861, Rutland, Vt.; Conn.; Illinois.
21. Huldah Gibbs, 1775-1851.
- 22.*Daniel White, 1785- ; Maine; Genesee Co., N.Y.; Winchester,
Illinois.
23. Phoebe McDonald, 1785-1858.
24. Richard Perkinhorn Clarkson, 1782-1849, Stratham, N.H.; Frank-
fort, Me.; Indiana.
- 25.*Marv Simpson, 1780- .
- 26.*Benjamin Wilson, 1779-1867, N.J.; Morgantown, Va.; Franklin
Co., Ind.
27. Phebe Faucet, 1788-1850.
28. Anthony Fulghum, 1776-1830, Guilford Co., N.C.; Richmond, Ind.
29. Mary Arnold, 1777-1814.
30. Nathan Ballard, 1778-1838, N.C.; Ohio; Richmond, Ind.
31. Martha Bond, 1775-1811.

—VI

32. Obed Edson, 1747-1840, Bridgewater & Lanesborough, Mass.;
Richfield Spgs., N.Y.
- 33.*Prudence Fiske, 1745-
- 34.*
- 35.*
36. Arthur Daggett, 1751-1835, Sutton, Mass.; Montpelier, Vt.
- 37.*Lucy Cutler, 1752-1813.
- 38 to 41.*

ANCESTOR TABLES

47

42. Gershom Gibbs, 1750-1843, Litchfield, Conn.
 43.*Submit Cadger, 1751-1833.
 44.*
 45.*
 46.*James McDonald, Stirling, Scotland; Boston, Mass.
 47.*
 48.*Richard Clarkson, 1741- , Wisbech, co. Cambridge, England:
 Stratham, N.H.
 49.*Olive Perkinhorn.
 50 to 53.*
 54.*Robert Faucet, 1752- , Fermanagh, Ireland; Penn.; Morgan-
 town, Va.; Ohio.
 55.*Phebe Vandegrift.
 56.*Michael Fulghum, - , Guilford Co., N.C.
 57.*Mollie Bunn, -
 58.*Benjamin Arnold, 1744-1802, North Carolina.
 59.*Sarah Cannon, -1821.
 60.*David Ballard, - ; Virginia; North Carolina; Ohio.
 61.*Mary Marmon.
 62.*Samuel Bond, 1753-1812, Westfield, N.C.
 63.*Elizabeth Beals, 1755-1848.

XXX. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. FRED ALLEMAN
 Address: The Allemans, R.F.D. No.1, Washington, N.J.

—I

1. Helen Rowena Potter (Mrs. Fred Alleman), 1895- , Union, N.J.

—II

2. David Magie Potter, 1851-1933, Union, N.J.
 3. Rowena Johnson Teas, 1867-1930.

—III

4. David Magie Potter, 1815-1879, Union, N.J.
 5. Elizabeth Sherwood, 1818-1902.
 6. Stephen Johnson Teas, 1840-1925, Union, N.J.
 7. Catherine Kirkpatrick, 1838-1917, Piscataway and Union, N.J.

—IV

8. William Broadwell Potter, 1781-1856, Conn. Farms (now Union), N.J.
 9. Catherine Magie, 1781-1845.
 10. William Sherwood, 1790-1834, New York, N.Y.
 11.*Hannah Ann Wheaton, 1782-
 12.*John Teas, 1812-1886, Ireland; Waverley, N.J.
 13. Rowena Johnson, 1813-1845.
 14.*John Kirkpatrick, 1781-1852, Ireland; Piscataway, N.J.
 15. Letitia Patterson, 1796-1875.

—V

16. Matthias Potter, 1741-1819, Conn. Farms, N.J.
 17. Mary Day, 1742-1793.
 18. Michael Magie, 1757-1810, Elizabeth, N.J.
 19. Catherine Hinds, 1758-1793.
 20.*Moses Sherwood, 1748-1801, New York, N.Y.
 21.*Elizabeth Mullenaur, -1842.
 22 to 25.*
 26.*Stephen Johnson, 1781-1832, Newark, N.J.
 27. Mary Lindsley, 178(-)-1863.
 28.*
 29.*

- 30.*Walter Patterson, - , Ireland.
- 31.*Catherine Hamilton, - .
- VI
- 32. Joseph Potter, 1702-1774, Conn. Farms, N.J.
- 33.*Elizabeth Woodruff, - , Conn. Farms, N.J.
- 34. David Day, -1754, New Providence, N.J.
- 35. Susannah Broadwell, - .
- 36. John Magie, 1732-1781, Elizabeth, N.J.
- 37. Phoebe Ogden, 1734-1798.
- 38.*Benjamin Hinds, 1721-1774, Elizabeth, N.J.
- 39. Catherine Woodruff, 1729-1777.
- 40 to 53.*
- 54. Samuel Lindsley, 1760-1820, Orange, N.J.
- 55. Phoebe Williams, 1762-1825.
- 56 to 63.*

XXXI. ANCESTOR TABLE, RALPH EMMONS BOYCE
Address: 93-04 210th Place, Queens Village 28, N.Y.

-I

- 1. Ralph Emmons Boyce, 1893- , Queens Village, N.Y.

-II

- 2. Isaac Husted Boyce, 1867-1929, Nassau, N.Y.
- 3. Harriet Estelle Morey, 1865-1947.

-III

- 4. Daniel Waterbury Boyce, 1833-1905, E. Schodack & Nassau, N.Y.
- 5. Susan Melvina Chaloner, 1842-1920.
- 6. Joel Townsend Morey, 1836-1919, Nassau, N.Y.
- 7. Catherine Maria Ham, 1838-1927.

-IV

- 8. Isaac Husted Boyce, 1797-1876, East Schodack, N.Y.
- 9. Mary Spencer, 1801-1895.
- 10. John Chaloner, 1815-1879, Chesterfield, Eng.; N. Nassau, N.Y.
- 11. Mary Adams, 1819-1894.
- 12. Benjamin Morey, 1795-1843, East Schodack, N.Y.
- 13. Anna Finch, 1798-1869.
- 14. Isaac Ham, 1795-1864, Nassau, N.Y.
- 15. Sarah Smith, 1797-1876.

-V

- 16. Ebenezer Boyce, 1757-c.1831, East Schodack, N.Y.
- 17. Sarah Husted, 1762- .
- 18. Eli Spencer, 1759-c.1815, E. Haddam, Conn.; Nassau & Herkimer Co., N.Y.
- 19. Olive Huntlev, 1771-c.1805.
- 20.*John Chaloner, - , Chesterfield, England.
- 21.*
- 22. Hiel Adams, 1789-1844, N. Nassau, N.Y.
- 23. Mary Newton, 1791-1847.
- 24. Roger Morey, 1765-1842, N. Nassau, N.Y.
- 25. Marcy Morey, 1768-1817.
- 26. Joseph Finch, 1760-1841, E. Schodack, N.Y.
- 27.*Elizabeth Cudbuth, 1761-1844.
- 28. Frederick Ham, 1759-1845, Nassau, N.Y.
- 29. Geshe Spoor, 1765-1848.
- 30. Nicholas Tunis Smith, 1761-1839, Nassau, N.Y.
- 31. Elizabeth Mesick, 1764-1839.

—VI

32. Isaac Boyce, 1735-1809, Mendon, Mass.; Washington, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
- 33.*Martha ———.
34. David Husted, 1719-c.1787, Greenwich, Conn.; Washington, N.Y.
35. Millicent Barton, -c.1804.
36. Joel Spencer, 1731-1809, East Haddam, Conn.
37. Eunice Stewart, 1737-1819.
38. Joseph Huntley, 1746-1826, Lyme & Groton, Conn.
- 39.*Lydia Sawyer, - .
- 40 to 43.*
44. Elijah Adams, 1760-1840, Suffield, Conn.; N. Nassau, N.Y.
45. Sarah Emmons, 1764-1850.
46. Benjamin Newton, 1763-1848, Westbury, Mass.; Nassau, N.Y.
47. Zaida Mead, 1763-1838.
48. Stephen Morey, 1736-1806, Washington, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
- 49.*Sarah ———, -c.1827.
50. Joseph Morey, 1738- , New Marlboro, Ulster Co., N.Y.
- 51.*Martha ———, 1737- .
52. Jabez Finch, 1719- , Greenwich, Conn.; Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
- 53.*Martha Jarrock, -
- 54.*
- 55.*
56. Goenrad Ham, 1726-c.1808, Livingston, Columbia Co., & Nassau, N.Y.
57. Christina Strydt, -
58. Isaac Spoor, 1742-1789, Copake, N.Y.
59. Christina Van Deusen, 1742-1829.
60. Tunis Smith, 1727-1810, Livingston, Columbia Co., N.Y.; Nassau, N.Y.
61. Tabitha Ham, 1730-1810.
62. Hendrick Mesick, -1809, Livingston, Columbia Co., N.Y.
63. Catherine Dederick, 1727-1792.

XXXII. ANCESTOR TABLE, CONKLIN MANN

Address: 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

—I

1. Conklin⁹ Mann, 1884- , Ballston Spa and New York, N.Y.

—II

2. Jeremiah⁸ Mann, 1847-1906, Ballston Spa and New York, N.Y.
3. Dorcas Ella¹⁰ Riggs, 1850-1906.

—III

4. Nathaniel⁷ Mann, 1819-1900, Ballston Spa, N.Y.
5. Sally Frances⁸ Slocum, 1819-1867.
6. George Belden⁹ Riggs, 1822-1855, Poughquag & Albany, N.Y.
7. Mary Antoinette⁷ Conklin, 1828-1872, Albany & Ballston Spa.

—IV

8. Jeremiah⁶ Mann, 1771-1839, Hebron, Conn.; Ballston Spa, N.Y.
9. Rebecca⁷ Tallmage, 1787-1852.
10. Jeremiah⁷ Slocum, 1780-1832, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Saratoga, N.Y.
11. Anna⁶ Bryan, 1779-1833.
12. Stephen⁸ Riggs, 1790-1871, Sherman, Conn.; Poughquag, N.Y.
13. Minerva⁸ Stone, 1794-1874.
14. Charles⁶ Conklin, 1796-1860, Albany & New York, N.Y.
15. Lydia³ Reno, 1801-1883, Schodack, N.Y.

—V

16. Joel⁵ Mann, 1743-1824, Hebron, Conn.; Ballston Spa, N.Y.
17. Mercy⁵ Mann, 1749-1820.
18. Josiah⁶ Tallmadge, 1749-1802, Sharon, Conn.; Dutchess Co. & Schaghticoke, N.Y.
19. Margaret² Hoffman, 1754-1810, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
20. Giles⁶ Slocum, 1759-1826, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Saratoga, N.Y.
21. Sarah Ross, 1750-1820.
22. Samuel⁵ Bryan, c.1722-1813, Stamford, Conn.; Ballston Spa, N.Y.
23. Hannah⁶ Tallmadge, 1745-1811.
24. James⁷ Riggs, 1765-1854, Wilton & Sherman, Conn.
25. Sarah⁶ Miles, 1770-1853.
26. Welles⁷ Stone, 1771-aft.1836, New Milford & Sharon, Conn.
27. Polly⁵ Wetmore, 1774-
28. Gilbert⁵ Concklin, 1766-1835, Dutchess, Rensselaer & Saratoga Cos., N.Y.
29. Sarah Manning, -aft.1810.
30. Simeon² Reno, 1759-1814, Dover, Dutchess Co., Schodack, N.Y.
31. Dorcas⁶ Brockway, 1769-1861.

—VI

32. Joseph⁴ Mann, 1713-1799, Hebron, Conn.
33. Hannah⁵ Gilbert, 1722-1777.
34. John⁴ Mann, 1720-1806, Hebron, Conn.
35. Margaret⁴ Peters, 1724-1789.
36. James⁵ Tallmadge, 1716-c.1769, New Haven & Sharon, Conn.
37. Martha⁴ Roberts, 1720-c.1775.
38. Henrich¹ Hoffman, 1718-1789, Northeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
39. Sybil Magdalena² Younghonce, 1722-1805.
40. Jonathan⁵ Slocum, 1733-1778, East Greenwich, R.I.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
41. Ruth⁴ Tripp, 1736-1807, from Warwick, R.I.
42. Jeremiah Ross, 1721-c.1770, Pomfret & Montville, Conn.
43. Anne⁵ Paine, 1719-, Pomfret, Conn.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
44. Samuel⁴ Bryan, 1699-c.1778, Milford & Stamford, Conn.; Northeast, N.Y.
45. Damaris⁴ (Bennett) Baldwin, 1697-
46. James⁵ Tallmadge, 1716-c.1769, New Haven & Sharon, Conn.
47. Martha⁴ Roberts, 1720-c.1775.
48. Joseph⁶ Riggs, 1738-1805, Stamford & Norwalk, Conn.
49. Margaret³ Resseguie, 1741-1841.
50. Stephen⁵ Miles, 1747-1825, New Milford, Conn.
51. Mary⁵ Gunn, 1747-1782.
52. Asahel⁵ Stone, 1736-1812, Guilford & New Milford, Conn.
53. Sarah⁵ Beardsley, 1740-1806, from Stratford, Conn.
54. Timothy⁴ Wetmore, 1746-c.1818, Middletown & Waterbury, Conn.
55. Martha⁵ Eggleston, 1750-
56. Abraham⁴ Concklin, 1737-aft.1809, Poughkeepsie & Nassau, N.Y.
57. Tiatje⁴ Tappin, -
58. Charles Manning, 1743-1810, Clinton, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
- 59.*
60. Peter¹ Renow, - , Dover, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
- 61.*Eleanor —, 1734-1797.
62. Nathaniel⁵ Brockway, 1748-1838, Lyme & Sharon, Conn.; Scho-dack, N.Y.
63. Sylvia⁵ Hunter, 1750-1834, Dover, N.Y., & Sharon, Conn.

XXXIII. ANCESTOR TABLE, ABBY SANBORN (PADDOCK) KENDALL
Address: 11 Ninth St. South, Great Falls, Mont.

—I

1. Abby Sanborn Paddock (Mrs. F. M. Kendall), 1888-

—II

2. George Bridges Rodney Gove Paddock, 1860-1928, Minneapolis, Minn.
3. Mary Abby Sanborn, 1858-1939.

—III

4. Henry Augustus Paddock, 1823-1884, Malone, N.Y.
5. Mary Elizabeth Gove, 1827-1896.
6. George Washington Sanborn, 1827-1908, Baldwin, Maine.
7. Abigail Brown, 1831-1912.

—IV

8. Dr. Ora Farnsworth Paddock, 1796-1867, Fort Covington, N.Y.
9. Sarah Williamson, 1798-1829.
10. George Bridges Rodney Gove, 1778-1865, Fort Covington, N.Y.
11. Hannah Woodbury, 1776-1861.
12. Rufus Sanborn, 1784-1859, Baldwin, Maine.
13. Sarah Cram, 1787-1848.
14. Cyrus Brown, 1802-1869, East Baldwin, Maine.
15. Mary Burnham, 1805-1868.

—V

16. Stephen Paddock, 1766-1849, Woodstock, Vt.
17. *Millicent ———.
18. Capt. George Williamson, 1754- , Canterbury, Conn.
19. Mary Foster, 1758-1832.
20. Dr. Jonathan Gove, 1746-1818, Goffstown, N.H.
21. Mary Hubbard, 1748- .
22. Jesse Woodbury, 1762-1802, Weare, N.H.
23. Abigail Boutwell, 1766- .
24. Peter Sanborn, 1751-1827, Baldwin, Maine.
25. Lydia Richardson, 1764-1827.
26. Joseph Cram, 1762-1815, Wells, Maine.
27. *Abigail Fugsley, 1770-1841.
28. Ephraim Brown, 1765-1840, East Baldwin, Maine.
29. Huldah Richardson, 1771-1829.
30. *Paul Burnham, 1760-1832, Parsonsfield, Maine.
31. Comfort Pease, 1781-1840.

—VI

32. Thomas Paddock, 1723-1803, Middleborough, Mass.
33. Hannah Thomas, - .
34.*
35.*
36. Caleb Williamson, 1715-1795, Canterbury, Conn.
37. *Sarah Ransom, 1723-1792.
38. Capt. William Foster, 1734-1825, Canterbury, Conn.
39. Hannah Durkee, 1735-1823.
40. Deacon John Gove, 1707-1760, Lincoln, Mass.
41. Tabitha Livermore, 1711-1769.
42. *Nathan(?) Hubbard, 1723- , Groton, Mass.
43. *Mary Patterson, - .
44. Peter Woodbury, 1738-1817, Amherst, N.H.
45. Elizabeth Dodge, 1743-1812.
46. James Boutwell, 1736-1804, Lyndeborough, N.H.
47. Mary Johnson, 1733-1812.

48. John Sanborn, 1723-1802, Standish, Maine.
49. Lucy Sanborn, 1725-1775.
50. Moses Richardson, 1738- , Standish, Maine.
- 51.*Lydia (Hall?), - ,
52. Peter Cram, 1728- , Wells, Maine.
- 53.*Sarah Stanvan, 1725- .
- 54.*John Pugslev, - , Cornish, Maine.
- 55.*
56. Capt. David Brown, 1732-1802, Concord, Mass.
- 57.*Abigail Munroe, 1733-1832.
58. David Richardson, 1732-1825, Standish, Maine.
59. Mary Hall, 1734-1775.
- 60.*
- 61.*
62. Samuel Pease, 1754-1834, Newmarket, N.H.
- 63.*Comfort Marston, 1756- .

XXXIV. ANCESTOR TABLE, LORA (RICH) RODEN

Address: Mrs. Carl B. Roden, 5838 Newark Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.

—I

1. Lora (Rich) Roden, 1885- ; Chicago, Ill.

—II

2. Frederick Arthur Rich, 1846-1920, Richford, N.Y.; Chicago.
3. Mary Amelia Ayer, 1846-1933.

—III

4. Lucien Dinsmore Rich, 1818-1893, Richford, N.Y.
5. Margaret Lufanny Crandall, 1821-1867. Ill.
6. Russell Smith Ayer, 1815-1888, Sheshequin, Pa.; Greenwood, A
7. Wealthy Anne Blackman, 1821-1914.

—IV

8. Ezekiel Rich, 1783-1854, Cherry Valley and Richford, N.Y.
9. Caroline Slosson, 1791-aft. 1877.
10. Simeon Minor Crandall, 1802-1893, Trumansburg, N.Y.
11. Eliza Belknap, -1884.
12. Pearly Aver, 1789-1871, Sheshequin, Pa.
- 13.*Eunice Smith, - .
14. Col. Franklin Blackman, 1787-1879, Sheshequin, Pa.
15. Sybil Beardsley, 1788-1864.

—V

16. Simeon Rich, 1749- , Warren, Mass.; Cherry Valley, N.Y.
- 17.*Lucy Lincoln, - .
18. Ezbon Slosson, 1769-1838, Stockbridge, Mass.; Cherry Valley.
- 19.*Electa Williams, - .
20. Albert Mumford Crandall, 1773-1845, Westerly, R.I.; Trumansburg, N.Y.
- 21.*Lois Maxson, -bef.1805.
22. Sands Belknap, 1770-1833, Newburgh, N.Y.
- 23.*Margaret McLaughlin, - .
24. Nathaniel Aver, 1758-1842, Franklin, Conn.
25. Edna Hartshorn, 1756-1801.
- 26.*
- 27.*
28. Ichabod Blackman, 1762-1798, Wilkes-Barre & Sheshequin, Pa.
29. Elizabeth Franklin, -1809.
30. David Beardsley, 1752-1825, New Fairfield, Ct.; Sheshequin.
31. Lois Cowles, 1757- .

—VI

32. Thomas Rich, 1697-1781, Brookfield and Warren, Mass.
33. Huldah (Wheelock) Sanford, 1710-aft.1772.
- 34.*Seth Lincoln, 1725-1793, Rochester and Warren, Mass.
35. Lucy Paige, 1733-1821.
36. Enoch Slosson, 1733-1827, Norwalk, Conn.; Stockbridge, Mass.
37. Sarah St. John, 1738-1819.
- 38.*Azariah Williams, 1728-1813, Hartford, Ct.; Stockbridge, Mass.
39. Beulah Brown, 1736-1816.
40. Ezekiel Crandall, 1746-1838, Westerly, R.I.; New Berlin, N.Y.
- 41.*Mary Pendleton, 1745- .
42. William Maxson, 1745- , Westerly, R.I.
43. Lucy Minor, 1747- .
- 44.*Jonathan Belknap, - , Newburgh, N.Y.
- 45.*Mary Sands, - .
- 46.*
- 47.*
48. Joseph Ayer, 1734-1793, Franklin, Conn.
- 49.*Elizabeth Wales, - .
50. Samuel Hartshorn, 1725-1775, Franklin, Conn.
- 51.*Priscilla Williams, - .
- 52 to 55.*
56. Elisha Blackman, 1727-1804, Lebanon, Conn.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
57. Lucy (Polly) Smith, 1722- .
- 58.*Jonathan Franklin, -1778, Woodbury, Ct.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 59.*Ruth ———.
60. Obadiah Beardsley, 1706-1806, Stratford & New Fairfield, Conn.
61. Mercy Jackson, 1713- .
62. Samuel Cowles, 1735-1815, Torrington, Norfolk, Colebrook, Ct.
63. Sybil North, 1736-1807.

XXXV. ANCESTOR TABLE, WALTER LEE SHEPPARD, JR.

Address: 923 Old Manoa Road, Havertown, Pennsylvania

—I

1. Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., 1911- , Havertown, Pa.

—II

2. Walter Lee Sheppard, 1880-1943, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. Martha Houston Evans, 1881- .

—III

4. Franklin Lawrence Sheppard, 1852-1930, Philadelphia, Pa.
5. Mary Eleanor Lee, 1854-1904.
6. Charles Thomas Evans, 1854-1920, Philadelphia, Pa.
7. Susan Strickler Greene, 1856-1922.

—IV

8. Isaac Applin Sheppard, 1827-1898, Philadelphia, Pa.
9. Caroline Mary Holmes, 1826-1897.
10. Jesse Lee, 1817-1895, Philadelphia, Pa.
11. Elizabeth Shinnick, 1823-1877.
12. Thomas Stickney Evans, 1807-1854, Fryeburg, Maine.
13. Sarah Ann Fifield, 1814-1873.
14. Stephen Greene, 1831-1908, Philadelphia, Pa.
15. Martha Mifflin Houston, 1832-1921.

—V

16. Ephraim Sheppard, 1801-1848, Bridgeton, N.J.
17. Mary Westcott, -1842.

18. John Holmes, 1792-1828, England; Philadelphia, Pa.
19. Mary Hooper, 1788-1879.
20. Reuben Lee, 1786-1872, Newtown, Pa.
21. Clarissa Wetherill, 1788-1876.
22. George Lewis Shinnick, 1801-1875, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 23.*Mary Blake, 1804-1875.
24. John Evans, 1775-1826, Fryeburg, Maine.
25. Mary Hill, 1785-1845.
26. John Fifield, 1762-1843, Fryeburg, Maine.
27. Phebe Frye, 1771-1848.
28. Nathan Whiting Greene, 1802-1889, Columbia, Pa.
29. Mary Wasson, 1796- .
30. Samuel Nelson Houston, 1791-1878, Columbia, Pa.
31. Susan Strickler, 1797-1864.
- VI
32. Isaac Sheppard, 1766-1815, Cohansey, N.J.
33. Jane Harris, 1768-1803.
34. John Westcott, 1766-1819, Cohansey, N.J.
35. Mary Bennett, 1770-1850.
- 36.*John Holmes, - , Mirfield, co. York, England.
- 37.*Elizabeth Barron, - .
38. Robert Hooper, 1759- , Tiverton, co. Devon, England.
39. Grace Vinicombe, 1752-1815.
40. Thomas Lee, 1730-1821, Wrightstown, Pa.
41. Hannah Pownall, 1759- .
42. William Wetherill, 1762-1843, Southampton, Pa.
43. Rebecca Sackett, 1760-1802.
44. Johann Adam Schoenneck, 1771-1816, Philadelphia, Pa.
45. Elisabeth Kepler, - .
- 46.*
- 47.*
48. John Evans, 1731-1807, Fryeburg, Maine.
49. Elizabeth Stickney, 1733-1821.
50. Charles Hill, 1734-1819, Durham, Maine.
51. Sarah Prentice, 1741-1802.
52. Benjamin Fifield, 1721-1794, Concord, N.H.
53. Hannah Peters, - .
54. Simon Frye, 1737-1822, Fryeburg, Maine.
55. Hannah Johnson, 1739-1815.
56. David T. Selden Greene, 1766- , New Canaan, Columbia Co., N.Y.
- 57.*Ellen ———, - .
- 58.*John Wasson, 1759-60- 1838, Colesville, N.Y.
59. Amea Turner, 1764-5- 1855.
60. John Houston, 1743-1809, Columbia, Pa.
61. Susanna Wright, 1752-1829.
62. Jacob Strickler, 1763-1812, Columbia, Pa.
63. Sarah Wilson, 1763-1827.

RECENT BOOKS

The Colonial Clergy of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. By the Reverend Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D., Historian of the Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy. Boston, Mass., 1955. Cloth, 100 p.

This is a welcome addition to the important series of books relating to the colonial clergy of our country which began, if we mistake not, in 1936 with Dr. Weis's volume devoted to the clergy of New England. All denominations are included. The brief biographies should be of great value for reference to historians and genealogists.

It is estimated that there were close to 5,000 settled ministers in colonial America. It is too much to expect that a work covering so wide a field and innumerable details can be made 100% complete and 100% accurate, but there can be no question of the painstaking scholarship of Dr. Weis or of his efforts to make these reference books as nearly perfect as is humanly possible.

The usefulness of the series to genealogists can be indicated by a single example. Suppose that a Bible record or a town record gives the marriage entry of a couple and the name of the officiating clergyman. In the case of the Bible record, there may be nothing to show the residence of the family. In colonial days, men often had their marriages recorded in their own town of residence, even though the bride came from elsewhere and even though the wedding occurred, as was usual, in the parish where the girl lived. The name of the minister is in such cases the essential clue, and by use of Dr. Weis's books it can generally be learned what parish the minister was serving at the date of the marriage. In this way an almost hopeless general search can be narrowed down to the definite locality.

Recommended to all reference libraries.

The Cody Family In America 1698. Descendants of Philip and Martha: Massachusetts. Biographical and Genealogical. Published by Lydia S. Cody, Chairman, Historical Board. Printed by Cody Publications, Inc., Kissimmee, Florida, 1954. Cloth, 257 p.

This book traces the descendants of Philip Legody or Gody of Beverly and Hopkinton, Mass., the spelling of the name being shortly changed to Cody. The research seems to have been thorough and the descendants quite completely traced. The brief biographies of many members of the family are excellent, and attention should be called to that of perhaps the most widely known member of the family, Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") on pages 71-73. There is a complete name index. There

are also some thirty pictures of Codys, all men, and if the women of the family were equally good-looking, it is to be regretted that some of their pictures were not also included.

For some of the very recent descendants, the direction is often encountered, "See directory for descendants." This, your reviewer found puzzling and he examined both the front and back of the book for a directory or an explanation of the term. No explanation was encountered, perhaps the fault of the reviewer, but on page 4 there is a reference to the "Cody Family Directory 1941." Hence there was apparently an earlier volume which should be used in connection with the present one for a complete listing of descendants to date or at least to 1941.

Recommended as a satisfactory genealogy of the early generations down to recent times.

Smith, Grant and Irons Families of New Jersey's Shore Counties Including the Related families of Willets and Birdsall. Compiled by James W. Hook, 80 Temple St., New Haven 6, Conn. Cloth, lithoprinted, 280 p. Complete name index. \$5.00.

The various Smith families of Cape May County, N.J., are first considered in some detail, then the families of the brothers William and Thomas are given, and the line followed in the book comes through Anthony son of Thomas. There is some doubt as to the paternity of William and Thomas Smith. Mr. Hook suggests that they were sons of an Abram (Abraham), whose name on page 16 is once incorrectly printed as Adam.

The other families are connected by marriage. One is that of Richard Willets of Hempstead, Long Island, through his son Hope whose children were taken to Cape May County through the second marriage of their mother. The Grant families of New Jersey are then discussed, and the descendants of John Grant of Monmouth County are traced in considerable detail. The Birdsall family of Long Island and New Jersey is then traced, beginning with Nathan Birdsall who was, says Mr. Hook, "son, probably, of Benjamin Birdsall," but he gives no particulars about Benjamin, his dates, or where he resided. The Irons family of Monmouth County, N.J., completes the book.

Mr. Hook has undertaken much original research and collected most valuable data concerning these several families. His book is a real contribution to New Jersey genealogy.

Robert Crockett of the Great Calfpasture, Augusta County, Virginia. By Robert H. Montgomery. Paper, offprint from The Virginia Magazine of History and

Biography, Vol. 63, No. 2, April 1955, pp. 186-207.

Robert Crockett, his origin and children, are considered at length, with many citations of documentary sources. Mr. Montgomery with legal precision takes issue with many of the statements which have previously appeared in print regarding this family. Of greatest interest to historians will be his discussion of the origin and family of the noted Davy Crockett. He finds no connection with the Robert Crockett family, though both families were of Irish extraction.

Communicant Records, 1713-56, Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. Part IV: 1724-26. Transcribed and edited by Courtland B. and Ruth L. Springer. Offprint from Delaware History, March 1955, pp. 233-251.

Again we are happy to call attention to this superb transcription with its numerous enlightening annotations. These church records are of prime importance to students of Delaware history and genealogy. The present instalment is prefaced by some notes on the Jaquett family which expose serious errors in the printed history of that family.

Loyalist Clarks, Badgleys, and Allied Families. Part I: Ancestors and Descendants of Matthias⁴ and Rachel (Abbott) Badgley. Part II: Robert and Isabel (Ketchum) Clark(e), U.E.Loyalists, and their Descendants. By Estelle Clark Watson. n.d.[1954]. Cloth, 327 p. Separate indexes (both names and places) to each Part. Bibliography, map, charts and portraits.

Mrs. Charles H. Watson has produced a family record volume which is agreeably written and contains much of genealogical value. Robert Clark was born 16 March 1744 on Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N.Y., was a Loyalist and moved with his family in 1777 to Upper Canada. His descendants are set forth quite fully and with much biographical detail in the longest and probably the most important part of the book. His parentage has not been learned, not surprising in view of the ubiquity of the Clark name and the difficulty of research in Dutchess County which someone has called "the graveyard of genealogy." Possibly a clue to his origin might be found in the early tax lists kept at the Adriaance Library in Poughkeepsie.

A grandson of Robert Clark married a daughter of Matthias⁴ Badgley, whose descendants are given in the first part together with the ancestry of himself and his wife on several lines. Among these are Smith of Smithtown, Townley, Hatfield, Melyn, Abbott, Osborn, and Howell. There is some confusion in the account of Thomas Osborn of East Hampton, N.Y.; he was not brother of Capt. Richard Osborn of Fairfield, though he did

have a brother Richard who remained in Ashford, Kent, and died there; he was not of Hingham, Mass., 1635, nor did he serve in the Pequot War, 1637, though both these statements are true of Capt. Richard Osborn, but had a child baptized in England as late as December 1636; nor was John one of the "two eldest" sons of Thomas, but was the fourth son in order of birth and the third surviving. The author clearly did not utilize the English Osborn records published in this journal in 1936 [12: 248-255].

The book is recommended to genealogical libraries and to members of the Badgley and Clark families for the fine listing and accounts of descendants, the historical sidelights, and the judicious treatment of traditional matter. A large number of printed sources were consulted for the allied families, but here, as indicated, some mistakes will be found, caused chiefly by the distance between the author's home and the record sources. Order from the author, 2316 Thayer Street, Evanston, Illinois.

The Rosier-Rosebush Family with allied families: Burdick-Hubbard, Peckham, Sheldon, Perkins, Richmond, Finkle and others. By Waldo E. Rosebush, 411 E. Washington St., Appleton, Wis., 1954. Cloth, 183 p. over-size. Maps; illustrations; index.

This handsome volume is a labor of love on the part of a capable amateur genealogist. He starts with family knowledge and tradition, followed by many pages of bibliography showing that a tremendous number of sources had been consulted; from these he often quotes, with running comment. Next comes a family album, of 34 unnumbered pages, and these pictures will greatly enhance the value of the book to members of the family. The next section is devoted to allied families drawn mostly from recognized sources plus family knowledge. Of these we venture no criticism except that John Cobb of Taunton (p. 66) is mistakenly identified with the son of Henry Cobb of Barnstable, who had a different history.

Then comes the genealogy of the Rosebush family. It starts with a marriage in the neighborhood of Rutland, Mass., in 1759 and the trail is picked up at Ballston, N.Y., whence it fans out. The name was Rosier early, and is found in the forms De Rosier and Des Rosieres. Besides his own family, the author gives every occurrence of the name which he has located by intensive research, and without doubt the surname was French. An occasional appearance of the name in printed sources may be delusive; for example, one Malachi Roser listed at Branford, Conn., in the 1790 Census, is surely a misreading for Malachi Rogers, a known resident, for Malachi was a rare name, and 'g' could be mistaken for

an old-fashioned long 's.' See p. 119 for mention of Malachi; we fail to find the name in the index which is adequate for many purposes but not complete.

The appendices contain a lot of historical background. The book expresses the personality of its author and is unique in some ways. We should not set it up as an example for other amateur genealogists to emulate; it is too highly individual in tone and arrangement for that. But we like the book; we like the ways in which it differs from the usual family history; and we recommend it.

Institute Newsletter by and for the members of the American University's Institute of Genealogical Research. Vol. 1, No. 2. Summer, 1955. \$2.00 a year. Edited by Inez Waldenmaier, 4724 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington 11, D.C.

For several years Meredith B. Colket, Jr., has been conducting a course in genealogical research for the American University in Washington. It has proved both popular and successful. Amateur genealogists, those who plan to engage in research professionally, librarians of historical or genealogical libraries, and others, may here obtain basic training in research methods or expand their knowledge of sources.

This mimeographed Newsletter, 38 pages of typewriter paper size, gives news of members of the classes of 1950-54, some advertising, and eleven Ahnentafeln which are indexed. These follow the same form as the Ancestor Tables which we have been running in The American Genealogist since January. There are a few type errors such as "Pomfrey" for Pomfret, Conn., and "Kosciusko" for Kosciusko, Miss. We like these but wonder why the German name for them is used. Although this type of table has been used more in Germany than elsewhere, its use has not been limited to that country; in fact, this numbering system is so "natural" and has such advantages that the reviewer had "discovered" and was using it before he ever saw a German Ahnentafel.

Dr. Arthur Adams writes in a prefatory note: "The recognition of genealogy as a subject of serious study by a great University is a matter for congratulations by all interested in the future of our favorite field of study and research. It is a most favorable portent, and the enthusiasm of the remarkable group of 'first-members' of the course is delightful and infectious." We cannot forego mention of the cartoon on page 11 depicting a young woman in the genealogy room of a library saying, "I descended from a long line my mother once foolishly listened to." If one may judge by the contours of the girl, it must have been a curved line.

The American Genealogical-Biographical Index-Digest. Godfrey Memorial Library, Middletown, Conn. First Series, 48 vols.

This mammoth undertaking was conceived by Dr. Fremont Rider, Librarian Emeritus of Wesleyan University Library, and he has been its director, its financial backer, and foremost worker. Starting with a simple surname index on cards, the completed First Series of cloth-bound volumes together with those of the Second Series printed to the end of 1954, making 56 books altogether, now include reference citations to nearly three million individuals, giving the basic biographical facts about each person.

There is no question as to the great usefulness of this Index to scholars in many fields as well as to genealogists. In 1937, when this project was in its early stages and was still a surname index on cards, the present reviewer pointed out (*supra*, 14:120-1) that surname references would in time become too numerous for the convenience of the index users. The courteous reply of Dr. Rider was printed in the same volume (pp. 204-5), and in personal conversation Dr. Rider revealed plans for enlarging the scope and usefulness of the index. These plans have seen their fruition in the 48 volumes of the First Series. The Second Series, as it proceeds, is cumulating all the names in the earlier volumes. This cumulative feature, while convenient for the user, adds greatly to the labor and cost of producing the Index and incidentally to the cost of the Index to the subscribing libraries; the labor factor involves time and hence must have a delaying effect on the progress of the work. Following the Second Series, perhaps it may be well to weigh the disadvantages against the obvious advantages of continuing the cumulative system.

While congratulating Dr. Rider and his Committee on a notable achievement, may the reviewer make two suggestions for their consideration?

First of all, the expressed aim is to provide a clue "to every scrap of biographical information in existence regarding every American man and woman." That would seem to be an impossible ideal of perfection, not only because of the vast amount of such material in print, but because the production of such material is continuing, perhaps at a faster pace than the labor of indexing can proceed. Also, as a practical matter, the budgets and shelf space of the subscribing libraries might not dispose them favorably towards too expansive an Index. Hence, ironically enough, although eighteen years ago I was urging a larger and more individualized index, my present suggestions are for cutting down its size.

The first suggestion is that there is no real need

to include fully the names in a well-indexed genealogy. Let us suppose there are in print five genealogies of various families named Zilch, three of which are well indexed, the other two poorly indexed if at all. In the Index-Digest, at the beginning of the Zilch family, reference could be made to the three indexed genealogies with the statement that those of the Zilch name are not herein included, but only those of outside names; all names in the two unindexed or poorly indexed Zilch books would be included. Users of the Index-Digest would have to learn to consult the beginning of each surname for such references to well-indexed books not included. It really would impose no great hardship on a user looking for an Amos Zilch to try the indexes of the three good books himself, and if Amos is in one of the poor books, the reference will be there for him in the Index-Digest. On the other hand, if the user is looking for the supposed Zilch wife of one Aaron Aaronson, the Index-Digest would carry the outside name of Aaron Aaronson if it appears in any of the five Zilch books. By pursuing this policy of discriminating between well and poorly indexed family histories, a great deal of labor, cost, and space could be saved.

My second suggestion is that certain types of books be given indexing priority and that other types be left to the last. Priority should of course be given, and I understand is given, to good books which lack an index. I should like to call attention to one such class of great importance. That is the very large number of county histories published in the last century which include accounts of representative families or persons. Despite the inclusion of traditional and erroneous matter at times relative to the origin of the families treated, the factual matter is nevertheless of the highest value and covers the difficult genealogical period back of 1900 to 1800 or earlier. The indexes in these books are usually restricted to the surname or the name of the most prominent member of the family.

On the other hand, I should defer, if not omit entirely, the indexing of books of town vital statistics, most of which are well indexed if not alphabetized. A good majority of people looking for an ancestor's record know where he lived and can find such records of the place if in print. I realize the ancestor may have married in some other town, but it won't hurt the searcher to do a little searching for himself. There are a large number of such books in print, almost every line on every page containing a name, and one has only to look at the space required on a library shelf by the printed vital records of Massachusetts towns alone to realize that inclusion of all these names in the Index-Digest would expand it beyond practical bounds.

The Ancestry of Mary Isaac c.1549-1613 Wife of Thomas Appleton of Little Waldingfield, co. Suffolk, and Mother of Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, Massachusetts. By Walter Goodwin Davis. Portland, Maine, 1955. Cloth, 401 p., oversize; indexed.

This is a book of medieval English genealogy, maternally ancestral to the founder of the American Appleton family. Hence it should be of interest to all Appleton descendants. It should, however, interest a much wider circle of students, and for several reasons. It is a beautiful volume, handsomely printed by the Anthoensen Press, copiously illustrated with seals, appropriate pictures, authentic coats of arms, maps, and pedigree charts. The research has been stupendous. The author is a capable medievalist, one of the very few Americans who is competent to deal with the genealogical sources for the period 1200 to 1500—terra incognita for almost all American genealogists. Yet here is a work of which any English antiquarian of the present or past might well be proud. And the author handles his material gracefully, at times with a touch of humor.

We feel as we read that we are treading on the skirts of English history. The families treated belong to the minor gentry, and every now and then they achieve a close connection with the higher aristocracy, with royalty itself. There are the Guildfords of Kent, one of whom married a baronial Vaux and another a baronial West (de la Warr), this branch culminating in an heiress whose son, Lord Guildford Dudley, was husband of that unfortunate "Queen for a Day," Lady Jane Grey. Very completely traced is the family of Haute of Kent, one of whom married a Joan Wydville, aunt of the beauty Elizabeth Wydville who raised her family to eminence by becoming the queen of Edward IV.

Another extensive study is that of the family of Worsley of Lancashire, a member of which married the Welsh girl, Rose Trevor, relative of the Tudor kings of England. Her grandmother, Lowri, was sister of the noted Owen Glendower, and although the author does not mention it, this Lowri had a niece and namesake who is reputed to be an ancestress of the American Yale family. The Frowick family of London and Middlesex is also treated in great detail. One of the Frowicks married a Cotton of Landwade, co. Cambridge. It was a Cotton girl of this family who by marriage to a Talbot was an ancestress of Grace Chetwood, wife of Rev. Peter Bulkeley.

However, for historical interest, we vote for the Whetehill family so long connected with the English outpost of Calais.

The author wisely avoids meticulous antiquarianism which would insist on verbatim copies of medieval docu-

ments, unintelligible to all but special students of the period, and renders his sources in abstracts or in modern English translations. Thus he can gain a wider audience. The reader is able to lose himself in this strange world of knights and squires, to see the events of English history through their eyes—Agincourt and Jack Cade's rebellion figure in the numerous events—and to feel himself at one with his ancestors. For if not his own ancestors, they were similar to many of his own and lived in that same remote world.

Those who like historical themes for their reading will find this book superior to historical novels, for it is all true and follows the fortunes of several related families through an interesting period of English history. Historians will find the book useful, and to the social historian it will be indispensable for the light it sheds on manners and usages, on land tenure and the devolution of land. Most of us read English history without real understanding because we lack the knowledge of the ways of life, the minutiae which are so important. In this book we encounter now and then the outstanding events and personalities of the period, but see them through the eyes of some of the minor participants. The book is offered by the author, Box 230, Pearl Street Station, Portland 6, Maine, at less than the printing cost (\$25.00), and is highly recommended.

1826 Auditor's Tax List, Delaware County, Ohio. Solomon Smith, County Auditor, July 31, 1826. Compiled by Florence and Carl Main, 1534 East 248th Street, Cleveland 17, Ohio. Paper, 100 p. typewriter size.

The tax-payers of each of the twenty townships of Delaware County, Ohio, are here listed, with the number of acres owned and the value including houses, also the number and value of horses and cattle owned, and the capital of merchants who at that date were few in number. The names are not in strict alphabetical order, but are arranged in each township with the 'A' surnames together, then the 'B' surnames, etc., so even without a general index, no great hardship is imposed on the user to find names in which he is interested.

Aside from its genealogical value, much of interest is to be gleaned from this tax list. A cow was assessed at \$8.00, a horse at \$40.00. Land seems to have been worth \$1.00 an acre more or less, differences being caused in part at least by the difference in the value of the houses which are not appraised separately from the land.

Many Connecticut surnames appear, and the book will be useful to those seeking to locate ancestors in Delaware County, or missing members of the family group who dropped out of the old home-town records by 1826.

The Mack and Sine Families. Dr. Harry W. Mack, compiler and editor; Edwin P. Mack, publisher. Paper, large size, lithoprinted, 74 p. Address: 18916 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 3, Michigan.

Valuable records are included of a branch of the Mack family (John Mack of Lyme, Conn.) and a branch of the Sine family which moved to Canada. The latter is not traced with certainty back of Peter Sine (b. 1763) of Westchester Co., N.Y., though without doubt he was a scion of the Syn, Zyn or Seyn family of Ulster County. Some records are also given of the allied families of Althouse, Sarles, Chard, Rosebush, Hills, Kromenaker and Grant.

Several pages are devoted to pictures of members of the family. There is unfortunately no index except a surname index of the chief families included.

The Origin of the Hays of Erroll. By Anthony R. Wagner, Richmond Herald. Reprinted from Genealogists Magazine December 1954 and March 1955. 12 p.

This is an interesting exercise in mediaeval genealogy. In the effort to establish the origin of the Scottish family, early records of the de la Hayes in several English counties are adduced. The best clue is heraldic and points to a de la Haye family in Normandy. Further records will have to be brought to light before the line can be carried back of William de Haia who died soon after 1201 by strict generation sequence.

Descendants of Jonathan Murray of East Guilford, Connecticut. By William B. Murray, 402 Callender Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. Cloth, about 400 p. \$17.50.

Mr. Murray has been collecting data on this family for some fifty years. A brief preliminary sketch of the early generations appeared in The American Genealogist, 11:105-10, 167-70, 216-20, in 1934-5. It is expected that the book will be ready for delivery late in 1954, before the present notice appears. We are glad to accord this advance notice to Mr. Murray's completed genealogy, knowing how long and assiduously he has labored on it, and we feel, despite the fact that the notice is written before the appearance of the book, that it can be recommended to descendants and to genealogical libraries.

GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

PEDIGREE CHARTS

It was decided to have another printing made of the pedigree charts which we have offered for several years. Increased costs all along the line—for printing, envelopes, postage and clerical help—necessitate an increase in price to \$2.50 for a set of 33 charts. These cover the entire ancestry for eleven generations.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

Most back issues can be supplied at \$2.00 each; four back issues, \$7.00. Seven issues can no longer be supplied. These are Whole Numbers 36, 48, 94, 96, 106, 110 and 111. A few others are in low supply and may shortly be withdrawn from sale singly.

The publisher can offer no more complete sets (Volumes 9 to 31 inclusive, 1932/3 through 1955). One set lacking five issues is priced at \$130.50. After that is sold, only sets lacking seven issues will be available, at \$127.50.

NEW HAVEN GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

A set lacking four of the thirty-two issues is offered for \$60.00. Aside from this, many issues are out of print. The few copies of other issues remaining are still \$2.50 each.

THE BULKELEY GENEALOGY

Published in 1933; full name index; 1066 pages. Perfect copies are now scarce and are priced at \$15.00. Copies with covers damaged but intact and the contents not affected, \$12.00.

INDEX TO GENEALOGICAL PERIODICALS

Volume I (1932) is out of print.

Volume II (1948), \$12.00. Covers most genealogical periodicals (surname and place indexes) for the period 1932 to 1946 inclusive, and a few titles completely which were not in Volume I.

Volume III (1953), \$10.00. Covers most periodicals for the six years 1947 to 1952 inclusive. To this is added "My Own Index," a selective index of various multiple-family genealogies, mostly of New England, enabling the user to locate "buried" data dealing with the families of some 1,500 "first settlers."

Read before Ordering

All prices quoted are net; do not add extra for postage. Those ordering from Connecticut addresses should add 3% for Sales Tax. C.O.D. orders will not be accepted. Address:

Donald L. Jacobus
Box 3032
Westville Station
New Haven 15, Conn.

G E N E A L O G I S T S

Rosalie Fellows Bailey, F.A.S.G., 60 East 80th Street, New York 21, N.Y. Research in the colonial states and east of the Mississippi. Publication: Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan) 1763-1896 \$4.90.

Meredith B. Colket, Jr., F.A.S.G., 4410 Albemarle Street, N.W., Washington 15, D.C. Specializes in English origins of American colonists.

Merton T. Goodrich, M.A., 36 Wyman Way, Keene, N.H. Specializes in difficult problems. A 35-page pamphlet telling how to arrange pen pictures of your ancestors in The American Ancestor Album will be sent for \$1.75.

Winifred Lovering-Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G., 275 Concord Avenue, Lexington 73, Mass. See "Who's Who in the East" (1954, volume 4, A. N. Marquis Co., Chicago, Illinois).

Alfred H. Parlee, 61 Catlin Road, Franklin, N.J. Research in central and northern New Jersey.

H. Minot Pitman, A.B., LL.B., F.I.A.G., F.A.S.G., 88 Summit Ave., Bronxville, N.Y. Research anywhere on Atlantic seaboard. Preparation of society papers. Genealogist for Nat. Soc. of Colonial Dames in N. Y., and for Nat. Society of Colonial Dames of America in R. I. Formerly editor of N. Y. Gen. and Big. Record.

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